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Chaitra 10, 1904 (Saka)

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Eighth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 31, 1982/*Chaitra* 10, 1904 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Application of Satellite and Aerial Remote Sensing

*539. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether national level satellite and aerial remote sensing applications were being undertaken by the Department of Space through the National Remote Sensing Agency at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far it will go in better management of the natural resources and the States that are taking advantage of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Remote Sensing Agency undertakes aerial surveys when requested by the State Governments or other agencies on cost reimbursible basis. The States/agencies themselves look after the application aspects. The Agency also acquires data from the U.S. Landsat Satellites for distribution to various agencies. It is also getting ready to receive data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites.

(c) Remote Sensing Technology provides a quick and accurate method of surveying and monitoring several forms of earth resources. Remote Sensing Data can be acquired in a short time and at periodical intervals covering large areas. Almost all the Indian States have begun taking advantage of this new technology for various applications.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Before putting any question, I must congratulate our great scientists, who have put us in the international map in space and other scientific achievements. By the satellite launching they have put us among the developed countries, which have sophisticated equipments. Radio and television have been benefited by this . This is a bright spot.

The most important thing in our country is that only 47 per cent of the total geographical area has been maped by the different agencies of the Geological Survey of India and by the different State agencies. The remote sensing satellite can delineate our mineral resources throughout the country, including hydro-carbon and different minerals. They can delineate even ancient formation and Gondvana formation in the geological map of India, both off-shore and or-shore. On this point, I want to know categorically from the Minister the States which have already taken the help of the remote sensing agencies and which are the States which are lagging behind. Secondly, have we already got enough data from remote sensing satellites in future, have we got any plans to utilize the remote sensing satellite to know the actual formation of geology in the country?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member has spoken about the achievements of our space scientists. I am sure

this august House will agree with what he has stated.

Regarding the remote sensing of various areas in the country, it is a very expensive procedure and at present, as he has very rightly pointed out, not every portion of India has been mapped. But this mapping is undertaken by the NRSA, if certain State Governments require particular information on geology, Agriculture, Forestry, land use, or water management, or even the snow melt to be taken up for consideration and they pay for the use of NRSA facilities.

So far as the various States are concerned, I would like to read out the information, because I think this would help in publicising an aspect, which is very important for the country, because agriculture, geology, urban planning meteorology and even fisheries can benefit. I think this aspect of the work of the NRSA is not known. Andhra Pradesh has utilized the facility for land use, soil and hydrology; Karnataka for forestry and drought prone area study; Tamil Nadu for hydrology, land use, soils, geology; Tripura and Mizoram for hydrology and soil forestry and geo-morphology. Arunachal Pradesh: Landuse, forestry, hydrology. M.P., Haryana and U.P.: Salt affected soils survey. As far as U.P. goes, I would like to give some additional information. During the drought of the Eighties the NRSA facilities managed to indicate where wells could be drilled in Bundelkhand and the percentage of error was very very low this helped us in helping the drought prore area of Bundelkhand.

Orissa:—Geology.

Rajasthan:—Water-logged and saline area survey.

Punjab:—Hydrological characterisation of river basins.

Nagaland:—Soil, landuse, drainage system, forestry and geomorphology.

Assam:—Lower Barak river watershed survey.

North Eastern Region:—Upper Barak river watershed survey for landuse, drainage pattern, soils, geology and geomorphology.

Sir, some Departments have also taken advantage of these facilities.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You lay it on the Table of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I wil do that.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It is quite evident from the reply of the Minister that different State Governments have come forward to take help from the NRSA for agricultural, fishing and forestry purposes, but the whole difficulty up till now is that the NRSA is not well equiped with modern technology and equipment like aeromagnetic survey and aero-infra red survey which can penetrate into the depth of the soil. So, I want to know from the Minister categorically whether in the Sixth Five Year Plan NRSA will be provided with sufficient funds for launching the remote....

AN HON. MEMBER: No lunching.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Lunch hour is cancelled:

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong about lunch?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, everybody is making fun. I am telling something, but they are thinking of something else.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is coming from Orissa, these things are allowed.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: But Orissa's talent is much better than your talent, you must realise this thing. You might be an economist, but I am a doctor. So, one plus one is two, it cannot be 5, as it is according to your mind.

I want to know categorically from the Minister whether he would help to solve the problem of geological survey for better data collection and modernised and sophisticated equipment like....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You leave the instrument there.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: ... aero-magnetic survey and infra-red survey for detailed investigation, particularly for geological mapping.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked for more allocation of funds. The funds as available to the Government of India have been allocated, but I would like to add here that as far as equipment goes, to a large extent we have tremendous facilities at the NRSA, we have even begun manufacturing some sophisticated equipment like multi-spectral additive colour viewer, dual densitometer, simple light tables, light tables with co-ordinate measuring system and illuminating magnifiers.

Regarding the launch, I think the Member was rightly stating about what we are doing about launching of satellites. We have sent up Bhaskara I and II which have television cameras and radiometers. Now we are planning to set up the Indian Remote sensing Satellite in 1985-86.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is true that we are going to launch a satellite on April 8 from Cape Canaveral and what is the purpose of launching that satellite and is it also true that we have purchased it at a cost of 200 million Dollars. If launched, in what fields is this satellite going to serve our country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This has nothing to do with this question.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I think the hon. Member has gone beyond the scope of the question, But here I would like to state that we have taken advantage of not only the United States but even Soviet Russia in our experiments in space.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I did not ask from where it was launched. Please try to understand the question. You may launch from anywhere with anybody's help—America or Soviet Russia. My particular point is are you going to purchase it and for what purpose this is to be launched? What purpose is it going to serve? I did not ask why did you launch?

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You can put another question, if you like.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is not covered by this question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He should answer my question. There is nothing secret about this.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: He has not answered about the aerial remote sensing survey carried out in Jammu & Kashmir. I would like to know in particular from the hon. Minister, in view of the reported large amount of deposits of copper and uranium, etc., in the Ladakh region, will the Government of India take up the survey in that sector.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: As I stated earlier, we carry out surveys at the behest of the State Government. Since the Hon. Member has made mention of it, the Department will definitely look into this aspect. We have carried out 15 aerial photographic and multi-spectral colour surveys in Andhra Pradesh, Brahamputra river and also aerial photography for the survey of India.

Compensation to Casual Labour

*542. SWAMY INDERVESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing what compensation is permissible to the casual labourers who have completed more than two years services on daily wages and died in harness while on duty|service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

The casual labourers covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 or the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1943 are eligible for compensation in case of disablement or death resulting from employment injury. There is no qualifying period of service for eligibility to compensation under either of the two Acts. In case of death, the W.C. Act provides for payment of lump-sum compensation ranging from Rs. 7,200/- to Rs. 30,000/-, while the ESI Act provides for payment of periodical pension at the rate of about 70 per cent of average daily wages of the insured person.

The families of casual labourers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are entitled to the following benefits in case of death (while in service) subject to the completion of two years membership:—

(i) Family Pension at the rate of ranging between Rs. 60/- to Rs. 150/- per month; and

(ii) Life Assurance benefit upto a maximum of Rs. 2000/-.

Besides, there is also a provision for grant of assurance benefit equal to the average balance in the provident fund account under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-.

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : स्पीकर महोदय, अभी जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है यह दैनिक नैमित्तिक मजदूरों के लिये है । ये मजदूर वे मजदूर हैं जो समाज के सबसे गरीब और सबसे पिछड़े हुए हैं । सारे देश में निर्माण कार्य इन्हीं के कन्धों से होता है । बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतों को बनाने के बाद ये बेचारे वहां से गायब कर दिये जाते हैं । होटल बनाते हैं नहरें बनाते हैं, पुल बनाते हैं लेकिन इन लोगों का कोई साझा इन बनी हुई चीजों में नहीं होता । एक समय की रोटी और एक टाइम का आटा भी इन बेचारों के पास नहीं होता । माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो सुविधाएं बतलाई हैं कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम 1923 या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत, इस अधिनियम के अनुसार जितने भी मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, वे सब इस सीमा में नहीं आते । वैसे तो होना यह चाहिए था कि देश में जो बेरोजगार हैं, हर एक बेरोजगार को भत्ता मिले लेकिन जो मजदूर काम पर आता है, उसे क्या सरकार वे सब सुविधायें देने के लिये सोच रही है । जो स्थाई श्रमिकों को दी जा रही हैं । एक समस्या इन के सामने यह भी है कि इन के परिवार के लिये जो सुविधाये अधिनियम में रखी हैं, वे दो साल के बाद भी दी जा सकती हैं । लेकिन इन बेचारों को दो साल तक एक साथ कोई काम नहीं करने देता । दो साल होने से पहले ही इन को हटा दिया जाता है और हटाने के बाद फिर इन्हीं लोगों को रख लिया जाता है । तो क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी, जिस से इन को दो साल तक लगातार काम करने का मौका मिल सके ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 60 रुपये से 150 रुपये पेंशन देने की बात अधिनियम में रखी है यह 1952 में रखी गयी थी और आज मंहगाई बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है । तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में सोच रही है कि इस पेंशन को बढ़ाया जाये और इन को और सुविधायें दी जायें ।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को एक बात में गलतफहमी और वह यह है कि इन्हें हटा दिया जाता है और वह यह है कि दो वर्ष के बाद इन्हें हटा दिया जाता है । इन्होंने इस को प्रोवीडेंट फंड में जो नियम हैं, उससे मिला दिया जाता है । जो केजुवल लेबर हैं जो नैमित्तिक श्रमिक हैं, जो माडल

स्टैन्डर्ड आर्डर हमने बनाया है, उस के अन्तर्गत 6 महीने कार्य करने के बाद उस को स्थायी कार्य मिलने कार्य हक उन्हें देना चाहिए । यह हमने सब को निर्देश दिया है । तीन महीने के बाद अगर वह फिर उसी काम पर आता है, तो पहले उसे प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए । इसलिये प्रथम नियम के अनुसार तीन महीने बाद प्राथमिकता और छः महीने बाद स्थायी, यह हमने किया है । यह जो दो वर्ष की बात आप ने कही है, वह गलत है । दो वर्ष की बात तब आती है जब कोई नैमित्तिक श्रमिक तीन महीने कार्य कर चुका हो और दो वर्ष कार्य करने के बाद उस को प्रोविडेंट फंड के अन्तर्गत सुविधा मिलती है लेकिन कर्मकार अधिनियम जो है, वह तो मुआवजे का अधिनियम है और उस के अन्तर्गत यह सीमा नहीं है ।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरी बात को ध्यान से नहीं सुना है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने सुना है और लिखा भी है ।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : मैंने दो साल की बात जो कही थी वह कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत आती हैं । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डेली वैजेज पर मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, और जैसी अभी तीन महीने की बात मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं, तो इन्हें तीन महीने तक भी स्थाई नहीं रहने देते और तीन महीने से दो दिन पहले इन्हें काम पर से हटा दिया जाता है और फिर उसी काम पर लगा दिया जाता है । सुविधाओं में जो आप ने लम्प सम देने की बात कही है और यह कहा है कि 7200 रुपये से लेकर 30 हजार रुपये तक यह दी जाती है, तो इसे आप निश्चित राशि नहीं कर सकते और जो अवधि पेंशन की बताई है, उस को क्या आप आजीवन करने की नहीं सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो नैमित्तिक कर्मकार हैं और जो स्थायी हैं, दोनों में फर्क तो है ही । जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं और जो उनसे काम लेने वाले हैं, अगर तीन महीने के बाद काम नहीं है, तो उनको वे हटा तो सकते ही हैं । हमने जो माडल स्टैंडिंग आर्डर में नियम बनाया है वह यह है कि 6 महीने काम करने के बाद वे नैमित्तिक नहीं रहेंगे और उन्हें स्थायी बा दिया जायेगा और जहां तक उनको ये सुविधाएं देने का प्रश्न है, मैंने बताया है कि क्योंकि ये डेलीवैजेज पर हैं, इसलिये उन्हें उन के दैनिक भत्ते के आधार पर जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं मृत्यु पर उन्हें 7200 से 30,000 रुपये तक दिया है और जो परमानेंट डिसएबिल हैं, उन के लिये 10,080 से 42,000 रुपये तक दिया जाता है । और जो टेम्प्रेरो डिसपलेस्मेंट हैं उसके लिये एक खास मन्थली वेजिज के अनुसार उन्हें दिया जाता है । इससे अधिक सुविधा की बात होना संभव नहीं है ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to tell the hon. Minister from my personal experience that right in my constituency there is a factry which is called DCM Chemicals which employs over 6000 employees but, on record, they have got only 900 people. The rest of them are casual or on contract for the last 15 years. That means, the Government is losing revenue and as the people also are not getting the benefit of provident fund. I have been following it up. There are people who have died and the children have fallen sick. They have not got the benefit which the Government has given.

I would request the hon. Minister to find out first if my statement is correct and, if it is correct, to see that all those

casual labourers and the labourers who are on contract, who have been working for the last 15 years in that factory are given the provident fund benefits which the Government has given and about those people who have died on duty, the compensation which is due to them should be given to their families.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I will verify the facts if the hon. Member writes to me about that. Under the Standing Order any worker who is working for six months or so, he is entitled to be a permanent worker in the factory. If somebody is violating this law, he is subject to penalty and the prosecution under the Act. Secondly, if a person has died while working in the establishment—a temporary worker should be engaged in the employment of the employer and he should be drawing upto Rs. 1000—if these two things are fulfilled, the hon. Member should pass on the information to me and I will look into.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: What they are doing is that they make them contract labour. Can you imagine a contract labour for 15 years? Under the law, they are doing all right.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is what I am saying.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: What the hon. Minister has said is very good to hear. But in actual practice, this is not being implemented. Even in the railways, what is happening is that for 12 years or 13 years a worker is made casual. Even recently I received a letter from a woman whose husband had worked for 13 years and when he died while working, that family is not getting the benefit of dying in harness. What is the remedy for all these things.

Today, some workers came to me and complained that one person fell down from the fly-over while he was working and he died and he did not get even a pie as compensation. They wrote to all the Ministers and even to the Prime Minister. So far, after three months there is no remedy found. What is the way out? What the hon. Minister says in Parliament is very good to hear. But in actual practice none of the casual labourers is getting the benefit. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what remedial measures he is proposing to take to help these workers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am happy that the hon. Member concedes that the provisions are good. But the complaint is about the implementation. It is not correct to say that none of them is getting the benefit. It is possible that in the course of implementation there might be some black sheep who are not doing it. (*Interruptions*) No need of making this chorus. The moment they are brought to our notice, we look into it. Take for example this particular case. The moment it is brought to our notice, we certainly look into it and see that justice is done. I concede, in the nature of work, it is possible that in implementation there might be a breach. The only remedy to this is that conscious members of the society, either Members of Parliament inside or the people outside should take up the case and bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned and see that the persons who are defaulting should be brought to book. That we are doing.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Without my permission, nothing to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

Trade preferences to Third World Countries

*544. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1978 European Economic Community wanted Trade preferences, technical and financial aid, to be linked in compliance with certain basic International Labour Organisation standards in case of Third World Countries;

***Not recorded.

(b) if so, whether the matter has been pursued; and

(c) if so, what are the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) Although a suggestion on these lines was made during the exploratory talks, the idea was not pursued by the EEC during the formal negotiations on the new Agreement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it or is it not a fact that EEC has demanded compliance with certain international norms set up by the ILO and that the Government has continued not to accede to those norms?

That means, if compliance is made, then the standard of the workers would be raised a bit higher.

That is what they are expected to do and as a result, EEC said that it should be linked with certain standards.

Is it and is it not a fact?

Why are you averse to comply with the standards set up by the ILO at least to some extent? Why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The very presumption and premise are wrong. The Government are ratifying the conventions adopted by the ILO and if you look into the number of conventions that we have ratified compared to even the advanced countries like the United States of America, you will find that we are much better than what they are doing.

Therefore, we are not averse to ratifying the conventions. We are doing it.

You should try to understand what these developed and advanced countries want and what they are trying to do.

Take, for example, 'Textiles.' There are sets of standards in regard to it in advanced countries like the United States of America and the developing countries like ours. But, even then, an advanced country like the United States of America has ratified only 7 conventions, whereas India ratified 34 conventions.

There is, therefore, no aversion on our part to follow the conventions set up by the ILO.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I seek your protection in this!

MR. SPEAKER: You have it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In this particular case, the specific question is whether EEC has said that aid package must be linked as otherwise so much preferences should be given to the Third World countries.

If the Third World countries are not averse to raise the standard and to comply with that the aid package preferences are not reduced.

The Hon. Minister has not answered that question.

Not only that. You ought to know that the foreign companies want to pay the Indian seamen a sum which is possibly being resented for the last so many years by the Government of India. That is there.

It is no use saying that we ratified some convention. Some very important conventions you have not adopted and this is a specific case.

The Hon. Minister should give a specific reply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I would seek your protection!

I have given the right answer but the Hon. Member said 'I seek your protection'! Why? What is the question?

MR. SPEAKER: It is Question No. 544?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The question is whether European Economic Community has said that.

I have said in the main part of the Question, that there is no such thing.

It may be in their exploratory talks, the talk amongst themselves, but they have not said anything formally to us. The point is whenever they meet in their Council of Ministers of European Economic Community, they think of many things. They think of standards much more than for themselves; that, we do not know. In this particular case I have said in reply to the main part of the question that in the exploratory talks they talked among themselves but nothing was formally told to us. Therefore, we cannot say anything on presumption. As regards such part of the question which is relevant to me, that is, about the Conventions—that also, not directly on this question—I have already said that Conventions are there which countries are ratifying; we have also ratified 34 Conventions. That is all I can say.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The question is whether, due to demand, preferences have been affected or reduced during trade negotiations. The Labour Minister may not answer that question, but the Commerce Minister ought to answer the question. It is inter-linked.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have said that they have not made any reference. If the reference had been made, naturally the Commerce Minister would have replied to that. What can we do about it? There is no reference to us about that.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : ई० ई० सी० के मैम्बर यह समझते हैं कि सारे जहां का दर्द उनके जिगर में है । लेकिन उनके जिगर में कुछ नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूरा शेर पढ़िये । शेर की टांग क्यों तोड़ते हैं ?

श्री एम० राम० गोपाल रेड्डी : ये यह समझते है कि पूरी हमदर्दी उनकी लेबर क्लास के साथ है जो सरासर गलत है । I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is averse to all sorts of nonsensical questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwal.

Assurance of supply of cement to all States

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*545. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement manufacturers have met him to assure that they will supply more cement to all States and regions as compared to the supplies last year;

(b) if so, the nature of the assurances given by the manufacturers; and

(c) the nature of arrangements made by Government to see that cement reaches the poor people in time and at proper rates?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The representatives of Cement Manufacturers' Association had met and assured the Government that the cement industry would maintain supplies of cement from the non-levy quota to all areas in the country including deficit pockets at the least upto the same level as obtained in 1981 irrespective of the transport costs.

(c) State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to provide adequate quantity of levy cement for meeting the requirements of socially oriented schemes like rural housing, housing for slum dwellers, Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of the society from the quarterly allocations of levy cement.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सीमेंट की पार्शल डीकंट्रोल की पालिसी के तरह बहुत से शुबहात, बहुत सी शंकायें और बहुत से डर गरीब तब के जो लोग हैं और जिन को

सीमेंट की ज्यादा जरूरत रहती है, उनको है कि उनको ठीक दाम पर सीमेंट मिल सकेगा या नहीं। सीमेंट मैनुफैक्चरर एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने वादा किया है, यकीन कहानी की है कि हम उतना सीमेंट देंगे जितना 1981 में दे रहे थे और उतना सीमेंट लोग पाते रहेंगे। अब आप देखें कि डोमैस्टिक प्रोडक्शन 1981 में जो सीमेंट का था वह 20.1 मिलियन टन था और इसके अलावा 1.7 मिलियन टन सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट किया गया। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर 21.8 मिलियन टन सीमेंट 1981 में अवेलेबल हुआ। अब यह 20.1 मिलियन टन किया जाएगा और उस में कुल मिला कर जो 4.8 मिलियन टन की कमी पड़ती है इसके लिए सरकार क्या इंतजाम कर रही है ? क्या हमारा डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन इतना बढ़ जाएगा कि यह 4.8 मिलियन टन का जो गैप है वह पूरा हो जाएगा, उसको पुरा किया जा सकेगा ? या कुछ सरकार इम्पोर्ट करने का इरादा रखती है, उसके बावजूद भी इस कमी को कैसे पूरा करेगी ? साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहता हूं जो आपने अरेंजमेंट किये हैं मैं जानना चाहता था यूनियन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को यह कहा गया है, जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया, कि छोटे लोगों को जो छोटे प्लाट्स ले कर मकान बनाना चाहते हैं, हरिजन है या सोशल बैकवर्ड लोग हैं, उसका इंतजाम खुद सरकार यहां से क्या कर रही है कि वह सही दाम में उनको पहुंच सके, इस बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, जो मोहतरमा मेम्बर साहिबा ने सवाल पूछा हैं मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो नई पालिसी है इसके तहत जो गरीब तबके का है उसको सीमेंट मुनासिब कीमत पर लेवी कीमत पर मिल सके यह हमारी नई सीमेंट नीति की बुनियाद है, और इसीलिये उसमें साफ कहा गया है कि जो लेवी सीमेंट मिलेगा वह इन्हीं तबकों को मिलेगा जिनका जिक्र मैंने अपने जवाब में किया। और जाहिर है कि जो हम 800 स्क्वायर फीट तक के मकानों के लिये ही लेवी सीमेंट देते हैं तो वह गरीब तबके के ही लोगों को जायगा चाहें वह देहाती इलाक के हों या शहरी इलाके के हों।

दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने पूछा कि सीमेंट की कमी कैसे पूरी होगी ? यह जो हमारी नई सीमेंट पालिसी है इसी कमी को बहुत हद तक दूर करने के लिये है। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये वह करीब करीब सही थे कि 21 मिलियन टन इस साल सीमेंट की बरामद होगी कारखानों के जरिये। और अगले साल के लिए हमारा मनसूबा यह है कि 28 मिलियन टन मिल सके। यह इस तरह होगा कि जो इस समय ऐग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी है अगर उसकी 75 परसेंट केपेसिटी को भी प्रोडक्शन में ले तो 22 मिलियन टन सीमेंट इस साल मिलेगा, और 4 मिलियन टन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो नई कैपेसिटी मुत्तखिब की जा रही है उसके जरिये पैदावार आमद होगी और बाकी 2 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट की हमने गुंजाइश रखी है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा इम्पोर्ट की हमने छूट दी है कि चाहे स्टेट की कारपोरेशन को उनको भी इजाजत दी है कि वह भी यूजर्स के लिए इम्पोर्ट कर सकती हैं। तो 2 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट का मनसूबा हर साल करते ही रहे हैं। इस प्रकार उम्मीद है कि 28 मिलियन टन सीमेंट अगले साल मिलेगा इस तरह 7 मिलियन टन अधिक सीमेंट 1982-83 में मिल सकेगा और उससे सीमेंट की कमी बहुत हद तक पूरी हो सकेगी, ऐसी हमारी आशा है।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : जो असोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष ने सरकार को यकीन दिलाया है कि रीजनेबल प्राइस पर सीमेंट मिलेगा, अभी तक वह प्राइस तय हुई कि नही ? और यह भी कहा गया है कि हर स्टेट में वहां की हालत के मुताबिक तय हो। तो रीजनेबिल प्राइस का

मतलब क्या है, और किस तरह से तय की जाएगी, कौन देखेगा कि रीजनेबिल प्राइस है कि नहीं ? आपने यह भी कहा है कि जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के चार्जेज होंगे उसको इनक्लुड करते हुये वहां पहुंचायेंगे । लेकिन स्टेट तक तो आप पहूंचा देंगे, पर कंजूमर तक सही दाम पर कैसे पहुंचायेंगे ? एक जगह उन्होंने कहा है कि इम्पोर्टेड सीमेंट की कीमत ज्यादा होगी और यहां के बने हुये सीमेंट की कीमत कम होगी । लेकिन उसमें कितना फर्क होगा यह सारी डिटेल्स सामने आनी चाहियें ? और किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जो मनसूबा है सही है उसी मकसद के लिए पौलिसी बनायी गई है, लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी उन्हीं भावनाओं के तहत हो सकेगा, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं ? मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 800 स्क्वेयर फीट के लिए लेवी सीमेंट दी जाएगी । कोई भी इन्सान जब घर बनाता है तो एक ही दफे बनाता है और वह चाहता है कि अच्छा घर बनाये । दिल्ली में कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं और आनी शुरू हुई हैं । 860 स्क्वेयर फीट के लिए लेवी की सीमेंट दी जाने की घोषणा अथौरिटी की तरफ से की गई है । इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी शिकायत आई हैं कि अगर कोई कुछ ज्यादा कवर्ड एरिया लेना चाहता है तो उसको कहा जा रहा है कि आप अपने एप्रूव्ड प्लान्स को फिर से बनाइए और उसके तहत लाइये, तो मैं समझती हूं कि यह उसके साथ ज्यादती होगी इसको मंत्री महोदय देखें और इसके तहत जो शिकायतें या चीजें आने वाली हैं, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मेम्बर साहेबा ने यह सवाल किया जो कि इसकी कीमत एसोसिएशन की ओर तय हुई है, यह मुनासिब है या नहीं, इसको कौन देखेगा ? इसको हमारा ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट एंड प्राइसेज देखेगा जिसको पूरी तरह से मान्यता प्राप्त है और उसकी अपनी धाक भी है । उसके तहत जो उन्होंने प्रासेसिंग को है कीमत कम करने की इम्पोर्टेड सीमेंट की पालिसी में यह बात भी रखी गई है कि जो सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करेंगे उसकी कीमत भी फ्री मार्केट प्राइस को रेगुलेट करेगी । अगर कोई ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ाना चाहेगा तो हम लोग भी देखेंगे कि ज्यादा दाम न बढ़ें। दूसरे जब उत्पादन ज्यादा होगा, 7 मिलियन टन ज्यादा होगा तो उसका भी असर फ्रीमार्किट प्राइस पर भी पड़ेगा । इस समय दिल्ली में जो सीमेंट की कीमत रखी गई है, वह 65 रुपए 13 पैसे है और हमने उनसे कहा है कि इसको और कम करें ।

अभी पालिसी घोषित किये हुये कुछ ही समय हुआ है । मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ समय और मिले ताकि नई पालिसी का पूरा असर हमारे सामने आ सके । जहां तक लेवी सीमेंट का ताल्लुक है, पहले से ही राज्य सरकारों की मशीनरी बनी हुई है, ब्लाक लेवल और जिला लेवल पर राज्यों में मशीनरी बनी हुई हैं । उसमें हम पूरी देखभाल करेंगे और लेवी की सीमेंट राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनके रूल्स के तहत मुहय्या करायेंगे ।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है, यह बात सही है कि कुछ बड़े मकान बनाने में लेवी का सीमेंट हीं मिल सकता है लेकिन अगर कुछ सही मार्जिनल केसेज हैं तो मैं मेम्बर साहिबा से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि मेहरबानी कर के मेरे पास भेज दें तो मैं उनको लिखवा लूंगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my supplementary is related to part (c) of Shrimati Mohisinaji' question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whe-

ther he is aware of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee of Karnataka Legislature....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You cannot allow this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is Karnataka unparliamentary?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They cannot encroach upo nthe State.. (Interruptions) This should not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him put the question. I shall see whether it is relevant....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can you allow this question? (Interruptions) This is a verification campaign. It should not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot decide anything until I have heard him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can the State's Public Accounts Committee Report be raised here? It cannot be raised. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It can ber aised. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It cannot be raised. Show me the rule. Let him quote the rule. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: You allow him to complete the question and then you wil ldecide. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You given your rulin gand I will abide by it. Why should he try to heckle me?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They cannot take us for a ride in Parliament. How can he raise the question on the report of the State's Public Accounts Committee?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Give your ruling and I will abide by it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is my permanent standing order that when a Member is allowed to speak then every word of his should be on the record but when I do not allow then nothing should go on record.

Hon. Members I do not know why this heat is generated. Until and unless I hear something I cannot just presume that somebody has said something. I am not going to reach a foregone conclusion. I would like to listen and then give my ruling accordingly whether it is in order or not in order. How can I say whether it is relevant or not relevant without hearing it? I can over-rule Prof. Dandavate if he is not relevant and pertitnent to the question.

*(Interruptions)***

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): Sir, your word is final and I agree with what you say but why some of our hon'ble Members have got agitated is that when we happen to mention West Bengal then the opposition always shouts. This is the only reason.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, their strategy is to kill time. I will have my say. My question is related to Center and I will start with this thing. The Public Accounts Committee has said something about Government of India's rules regarding distribution of cement given by the Centre and the violation of the Central rules. I want to know whether it is a fact and whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Public Accounts Committee have already..

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been discussed on the floor of the Karnataka Assembly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not referring to that. For instance, if anything is referred to in which the Central Government is actually involved or Central Government's rule are violated, I can refer to that. In the past we have done it. In this House we have done it.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is something Central you can go on....

**Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is what I am pointing out. The Public Accounts Committee has said that the Government of India rules regarding the distribution of Central quota of cement have been violated in case of Karnataka and, therefore, they have demanded...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not within the ambit of the present question. You can come under some other question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, it is related to part 'C'. (Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you please read part (c) of the question. It says..

AN HON. MEMBER: It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: I will read it out for you. It says:

"(c) the nature of arrangements made by Government to see that cement reaches the poor people in time and at proper rates."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, it says 'in time and at proper rates.' It is relating to distribution of cement. Sir, you cannot shut me down.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not going to shut it out. I have only to see whether this question which you are raising pertains to this.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am referring to that only. I started by saying that my supplementary is on Mohsinaji's part (c) of the question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFARS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): It is a question of State. The report of the Public Accounts Committee is placed on the Table of the Assembly and it is for the State Assembly to take it up. (Intaerruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shall I conclude my supplementary question. (Interruptions) Sir, I am not yielding. May I say this? (Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can put my question. If you want, you may later rule it out. Please listen to my supplementary. You can rule it out. I will re-frame my question. Sir, the Government of India have formulated certain rules regarding the distribution of Cement so that, in terms of part (c) of the question of Mohsina ji, 'at proper rates, in proper quantity' it will be possible for the Centre to reach the poor people and the common people and institutions. Sir, I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that these Central rules about distribution have been violated through corruption, irregularity and misuse on the part of the Centre, and in addition to that, whether it is true that Mr. Lentin, one of the judges of the Bombay High Court, has given a judgment in which he has said that there has been a nexus between those donors who have donated donations to the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan and the distribution of cement, whether they have taken proper note and whether suitable distribution was ensured. That is my question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said anything. What has he said? Please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You must listen to our point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said anything. I know it. I am not allowing it. There is no point of order. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are two parts of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have already substantially answered that question in my original reply. And, there are no set rules prescribed by the Central Governments have been given the general guide-lines. It is for the State Governments who are mainly responsible for the distribution of cement at the grass-roots level to formulate their own rules and regulations and procedures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. My specific question is this. There is a specific judgment of the Bombay High Court saying 'Nexus between the donors and the distribution'.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come under some other thing. Not like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Second part of my question is..

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered your supplementary question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. I asked about this. There is a nexus between the donors and Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan and the distribution of cement.

MR. SPEAKER Not here. That is the business of the State. Not here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am talking about Central quota.

MR. SPEAKER: That was in the High Court, and now in the Supreme Court.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No. It is Central quota which is being misused.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said about it..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No. no. He has never said it.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever they gave to the State, it is the State which should do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not said. How are you able to heart? None of us has been able to hear. How are you able to hear?

MR. SPEAKER: He has told us, I heard. It is the Centre which is giving the cement, and the guidelines, distribution is done by the States.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have referred to the nexus between the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan and the Cement distribution. (Interruption).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is objectionable in my question? How does it come into the distribution system?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: It has gone to the High Court.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How does it come here. You look into the question(**Interruptions**)

MR. SPEAKER: I will read out the relevant rules:

> "41(xxii) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority per formin gany judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into,.."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, that was my point of order. **(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not replied to my question. I have talked about the nexus between the donation and distribution. If they are feeling embarrassed in answering this question, there is nothing.... **(Interruptions**

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of that I am trying to go according to the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you give the ruling, it will bind the future Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given any ruling. I have only read out the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You forget about the Court. What about the nexus between the donation and distribution of cement? I am asking that question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has said. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not said that. Let him say it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can you allow him? They are violating the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. I am not violating the rules. But you are violating the rule now.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari, you can explain the same thing a second time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the special privilege that he has got?

MR. SPEAKER: Who are you to asy that?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is noting wrong about it. Why should you be agitated over it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have said that I have already substantially answered the question in my original reply to part (c) of the question. It is for the State Government to frame the rules and the specific guidelines at the grass-root level for the distribution of cement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him say that there is no quota of cement from the Centre for distribution. Are there any guidelines at the Central level?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There are no Central rules. That is what he has said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: There are Central rules.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has said that there are not guidelines. But there are guidelines.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It has gone on record. You can varify it.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him say that for the distribution of cement, there is no Central guideline.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We have got the record and we can varify what has been said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There are guidelines. He is misleading the House. There are guidelines, I know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has said that there are no guidelines.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to be so vociferous about that. We has got the record here and we can varify what he has said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He has said that there are no guidelines.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But there are certain guidlines.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got the record. . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When we are sitting in the House, we are not supposed to see to the record: we are supposed to look to the Minister and the Speaker. . . . **(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: We have got the record; whatever is there will remain on the record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want the Minister to admit that there are Central guidelines, and he has said that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever has been said in the property of the House. We shall not change it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Health Foods

*543. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of foreign companies manufacturing health foods in the country and their annual turnover;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are hampering the growth of indigenous maunfacturers of health foods in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to help the domestic manufacturers

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There are no precise specifications as to what constitutes "Health Foods". However, high protein and milk and malted food are popularly treated as health foods. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited is the only FERA Company engaged in this line and its value of production for the year 1981 of these items was Rs. 411.50 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Uranium Deposits in U.P.

*546. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that huge Uranium deposits have been located in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However there are indications of the presence of uranium in the following areas which will have to be explored further:

1. Tamil and adjoining areas in Saharanpur District.

2. Brijrani Gad-Dhargaon in Tehri District.

3. Sonrai-Pisnari area in Lalitpur District.

Legislation for Agricultural Workers

*547. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the salient features of the draft legislation for agricultural workers that was considered at the Conference of State Labour Ministers held on August 4 and 5, 1981;

(b) details of decision of the Working Group which later on studied the matter in depth; and

(c) views of State Governments in this regard and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The salient features of the draft Central Agricultural Workers Legislation are payment of minimum wages, security of employment, setting up of Agricultural Welfare Fund, regulation of Working hours, setting up of tribunals to settle disputes and setting up of Statutory Employment Guarantee Boards.

(b) In view of the divergence of opinions expressed, the Working Group could not reach any consensus.

(c) Difficulties in the implementation of a uniform legislation have been expressed

because of diversity of conditions from State to State and even within the State. The Working Group has already considered the matter and a final view has yet to be taken by Government.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि

*548. **श्री रामप्यारे पानिका :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है और क्या सरकार इस वर्ष भी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा एकत्र औद्योगिक उत्पादन (आधार 1970-100) के अस्थायी आंकड़ों में वर्ष 1979–80 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान 4.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गयी है । सरकार द्वारा किये गये अनेक उपायों के फलस्वरूप अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1980 की तुलना में अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के आंकड़ों में 9.4 प्रतिशत की अधिक वृद्धि दर्ज की गयी है ।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में पहले की गति बनाये रखने एवं आर्थिक वृद्धि की गति में और तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में चुनी हुई क्षमता संबंधी-कठिनाइयों को दूर करने , निवेश के लिये निदेशानुसार मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने तथा औद्योगिक एकक लगाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने के अनेक उपायों पर विचार कर रही है । उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये नीति विषयक सभी तन्त्र और प्रक्रिया संबंधी प्रणालियां अपनायी जा रही हैं ।

बूंदी में एक सुपर सीमेंट संयंत्र और राजस्थान में नए संयंत्रों की स्थापना

*549. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेंट निगम; सीमेंट की 25 लाख टन वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता का एक सुपर सीमेंट संयंत्र बूंदी में स्थापित करने जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और उसमें कुल कितनी पूंजी लगेगी, कितने लोगों को इसमें रोजगार मिलेगा और इसमें उत्पादन कब से शुरू होगा ;

(ग) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ सीमेंट के नये कारखाने स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं और उनका कार्य इस समय किस चरण में है ; और

(घ) इनमें उत्पादन कब तक शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लगभग 25 लाख मी0 टन प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता वाले एक सीमेंट संयत्र की स्थापना करने की संभाव्यता का पता लगा रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये स्वीकृत क्षमता के बारे में जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं ।

विवरण

राजस्थान में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए स्वीकृत क्षमता के बारे में जानकारी देने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं० तथा नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता (लाख मी०टन)	आशयपत्र जारी करने के लिए आवेदन में प्रस्तावित पूंजीगत निवेश (रु० लाखों में)	कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
1. स्ट्रा प्राक्टस, नई दिल्ली	बनास, जिला सिरोही	5.00	3924	औद्योगिक लाइसेंस 10-11-1981 को जारी किया गया तथा 1982-83 के दौरान उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है ।
2. राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, जयपुर	अबरोद, अखरा, जिला सिरोही	0.66	323	आशय पत्र 20-9-1979 को जारी कर दिया गया था ।
3. एम० एस० राजपुरोहित	पिंडीवाड़ा, जिला सिरोही	0.66	332	आशय पत्र 27-8-1980 को जारी कर दिया गया था ।
4. कौशलचन्द सुराणा	आबू रोड, जिला सिरोही	4.00	1045	आशयपत्र 31-3-1981 को जारी किया गया ।
5. जनरल इण्डस्ट्रियल सोसाइटी	रेवादर, जिला सिरोही	1.00 (सफेद सीमेंट)	690	आशयपत्र 31-12-81 को जारी किया गया ।
6. स्वदेशी सीमेंट लि०	कोटपुतली, जिला जयपुर	0.66	323	औद्योगिक लाइसेंस 10-11-1981 को जारी किया गया था । वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है ।

1	2	3	4	5
7. राजस्थान स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल	जयतारान, जिला पाली	0.66	323	आशयपत्र 20–9–1979 को जारी किया गया था ।
8. वही	विलारा, जिला जोधपुर	0.66	323	आशयपत्र 20–9–1979 को जारी किया गया था ।
9. वही	कुशल गढ़, जिला बांसवाड़ा	0.66	323	आशयपत्र 20–9–1979 को जारी किया गया था ।
10. वही	गोतन, जिला नागौर	0.66	366	आशयपत्र 27–8–1980 को जारी किया गया था ।
11. श्री सीमेंट लि०	ब्यावर, जिला अजमेर	12.00	5220	आशयपत्र 9–1–1980 को जारी किया गया था ।
12. जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लि०	निम्बाहेड़ा, जिला चित्तौड़ गढ़	0.50 (सफेद सीमेंट)	531.5	आशयपत्र 24 मार्च, 1979 को जारी किया गया था ।
13. वही	वही	4.20	1350	आशयपत्र 13–5–1981 को जारी किया गया था ।
14. वही	शम्भूपुरा, जिला चित्तौड़गढ़	6.00	3625	आशयपत्र 18–4–1981 को जारी किया गया था ।
15. चन्द्रप्रक श कनोई	वही	4.20	3200	आशयपत्र 31–3–1981 को जारी किया गया था ।

1	2	3	4	5
16. बिरला सीमेंट वर्क्स	जिला चित्तौड़गढ़	3.30	1980	आशयपत्र 21–5–1981 को जारी किया गया था ।
17. जैनिथ स्टील पाइप्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज	तहसील बेगुन, जिला चित्तौड़गढ़	5.00	3500	आशयपत्र 14–5–1981 को जारी किया गया था ।
18 दिल्ली कलाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स	तहसील लाडपुरा, जिला कोटा	2.00	1000	आशयपत्र 11–7–1980 को जारी किया गया था ।
19. जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लि०	दिगोड़, जिला कोटा	4.20	1650	आशयपत्र 27–8–1980 को जारी किया गया था ।
20. हिन्दुस्तान सुगर मिल्स	जिला उदयपुर	4.00	1200	आशयपत्र 9–12–1980 को जारी किया गया था ।

Withdrawal from provident fund contributions

*550. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes have been made during the past three financial years including the current financial year regarding the increase in the amount of withdrawal from Provident Fund contributions by employees for various purposes;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the data with effect from which they have been implemented; and

(c) if not, whether any such changes are under contemplation and would be made shortly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs administers the General Provident Fund (Central Services), Contributory Provident Fund (India) as also the All India Services Provident Fund. The Provident Funds administered by the various Ministries and Organisations generally follow the pattern of the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules.

During the past three years withdrawals for purposes of house building and for repair/over-hauling of motor cars have been liberalised. In the mater of withdrawals for house building purposes the conditions existing prior to March, 1980 of withdrawal not exceeding 75 months' pay of the subscriber or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever be the less, was removed to provide that the amount of withdrawal, whether taken singly or together with an advance under the scheme of the Ministry of Works & Housing for house building purposes and/or any assistance from a Government source, shall be allowed upto the maximum cost ceiling limit prescribed by the Ministry of Works & Housing. For this purpose different cost ceiling limits have been prescribed for various pay ranges, the maximum limit being Rs. 2 lakhs.

In regard to repairs/over-hauling of motor cars the then existing limit of Rs. 3,000/- was raised to Rs. 5,000/- from June, 1980.

No other liberalisations are at present under contemplation.

Mini Cement Plants for Andhra Pradesh

*551. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of mini cement plants which were set up in the country in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether any proposal has been received by the Central Government from the State of Andhra Pradesh for setting up mini cement plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a)

1979-80	—	One
1980-81	—	Nil

(b) and (c). 15 applications from Andhra Pradesh both for grant of letters of intent and registration with D.G.T.D. for setting up mini cement plants have so far been received during the year 1981-82. Of these, approvals have been accorded in respect of 3 applications, one for grant of letter of intent and 2 for registration with D.G.T.D. Details in respect of applications which have been approved are as follows:

Name of the party	Location	Capacity (tonnes/annum)
1. Shri B. M. Dayashankar, Hyderabad	Sadashiv Nagar Dist. Kurnool	66,000 (Letter of Intent)
2. Shri B. Ramesh Reddy, Hyderabad	Teh. Zahirabad Dist. Medak	20,000 (Registration with D.G.T.D.)
3. Shri T. Kona Reddy, Hyderabad	Teh. Koilkuntla Dist. Kurnool	20,000 (Registration with D.G.T.D.)

Of the remaining 12 applications, 11 have been rejected and 1 is under consideration of the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Special assistance for development of backward areas in Rajasthan

*552. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant special assistance for the development of backward areas in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Besides the Central Assistance provided to the State which has a weightage for backwardness, there are also certain special programmes in Rajasthan meant for the accelerated development of certain types of backward areas like the Industrially Backward Areas, Tribal Areas, Desert Areas and Drought Prone Areas. The State also received additional assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Reported dumping of scraps into open space by nuclear fuel Complex

*553. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. have seen the press report in the *'Indian Express'* dated 8 March, 1982 wherein it has been stated that Indian Nuclear Fuel Complex near Hyderabad has been dumping its scrap in the open space;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of persons and children have died due to the touching of this combustible scrap during the last one year; and

(c) whether Gov. of India have taken any action in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Zircaloy Febrication Plant of the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad generates, in its operation, fine turnings and powder scrap of zircaloy. This scrap material, which is not radio active, has to be burnt, as it is pyrophoric. The burning operation are carried out regularly within the fenced area of the Nuclear Fuel Complex. On 24-3-1981, in accordance with the normal practice, this scrap material had been taken for burning. The scrap, being pyrophoric, suddenly caught fire and the fire spread fast. Some of the persons present at the time sustained burn injuries and of them, a woman and three children died. Zirconium scrap is presently being burnt in a security area where the public will have no access.

As regards the death of two children ofburn injuries alleged to have been sustained in an accidental fire on 6-3-1982, the entire matter is under investigation by the State police. The Collector of the District has also ordered a magisterial enquiry. Simultaneously, the Safety Review Committee of the Department of Atomic Anergy is enquiring into the matter.

While results of these investigations/enquiries are awaited, it has been ascertained that no radioactive material was involved. Radioactive material is never dumped but is disposed of according to procedures internationally accepted.

In addition to payment of compensation to the families of the deceased in March 1981 and March 1982, the following action has been and is being taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents:—

(i) regular disposal of wastes/scrap material in order to prevent undue accumulation;

(ii) shifting of the dumped waste, involved in the March 1982 accident, to areas within security fencing;

(iii) disposal of all wastes (excepting those sold to outside parties) only in areas enclosed by the security fencing;

(iv) scrupulous adherence to the prescribed procedure for safe handling, storage and disposal of scrap wastes;

(v) review of the fire fighting arrangements in the Nuclear Fuel Complex.

Study for location of large and medium Industries

*554. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the results of recent analysis made about the location of large and medium scale industries in the country;

(b) the changes made in the Government's policy of industrial location in the country; and

(c) the steps that have been taken to correct the regional imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The analysis has revealed that there are several districts in the country without any large or medium scale industrial units. A list of such districts is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The basic objective of the Government's policy for location of industries is to correct regional imbalances and to secure industrialisation of industrially backward areas. With this end in view, the following important measures have been taken:—

1. No new licences for further industrial activity within the standard urban area of metropolitan cities with a population of over 10 lakhs and within municipal limits of cities with a population of over 5 lakhs are being issued.

2. A special dispensation has been provided for north-eastern region, J &K, Himachal Pradesh, hilly areas, Goa and Pondichery. Even if new industrial units are not being licensed in other areas due to capacity constraints, special consideration is being given to applications in respect of the above mentioned under-developed States/ areas to give them some basic industries.

3. In the matter of licensing, overriding priority is being given to applications for setting up new industrial units in "No industry districts". Thereafter, the order of preference is as follows:

(1) Notified backward area/district in an industrially backward State/Union Territory.

(2) Notified backward area/district in an industrially forward State/ Union Territory.

(3) Non-backward area/district in an industrially backward State/ Union Territory.

(4) Non-backward area/district in an industrially forward State/ Union Territory.

A process of backward area development through identified mother plants with a net-work of ancillarisation is being attempted .

5. Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent on the fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs is given to industrial units set up in notified backward areas/districts. In the case of North Eastern Region State, the rate of subsidy is 20 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs.

6. Transport subsidy to industrial units in selected areas to the extent of 50 per cent of the transport cost and raw materials brought into and finished goods taken out of the selected areas through specified rail-heads of ports to the location of units is also given.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE NO LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

1. *BIHAR*

1. Purnea
2. Saharsa
3. Aurangabad
4. Bhojpur
5. Nalanda

2. *HIMACHAL PRADESH*

1. Kulu
2. Kangra
3. Chamba
4. Lahaul and Spiti
5. Kinnaur

3. *JAMMU AND KASHMIR*

1. Kupwara
2. Poonch
3. Doda
4. Ladakh
5. Pulwama
6. Udhampur
7. Rajori

4. *MADHYA PRADESH*

1. Chattarpur
2. Sidhi
3. Chhindwara
4. Balaghat
5. Seoni
6. Tikamgarh
7. Guna
8. Narsinghpur
9. Jhabu
10. Panna
11. Mandla
12. Dhar
13. Surguja
14. Bhind
15. Datia
16. Shivpuri
17. Damoh

5. *MANIPUR*

1. Manipur (Central)
2. Manipur (North)
3. Manipur (West)
4. Manipur (South)
5. Tengnoupal

6. *MEGHALAYA*

1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. Jaintia Hills

7. *NAGALAND*

1. Tuenssang

8. *ORISSA*

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Phulbani

9. *RAJASTHAN*

1. Tonk
2. Banswara
3. Sirchi
4. Sikar
5. Jaisalamer

10. *SIKIM*

1. Gangtok
2. Mangami
3. Gyalashing
4. Namchi

11. *TRIPURA*

1. Tripura North (26 Tea Plantations)
2. Tripura South (2 Tea Estates)
3. Tripura West (26 Tea Gardens)

12. *UTTAR PRADESH*

1. Banda
2. Pauri Garhwal
3. Hamirpur
4. Uttarkashi
5. Sultanpur

6. Fathepur
7. Chemoli
8. Jaunpur
9. Tehri Garhwal
10. Jalaun.

13. *WEST BENGAL*

1. Cooch Bihar
2. Darjeeling
3. Maldah
4. Bankura
5. Jalpiaguri

14. *ARUNACHAL PRADESH*

1. Kameng
2. Suansari
3. Siyang
4. Tirap

15. *DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI*

16. *MIZORAM*

1. Aziwal
2. Lunglai

17. *ASSAM*

1. Laksimpur
2. North Cachar Hills

18. *KARNATAKA*

1. Bidar

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण

*555. श्री सुभग दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों पर भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) उसके मुख्य निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने 1979–80 और 1980–81 क्षेत्रगत सत्र के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्बा, किन्नौर और लाहौल स्पीति जिलों में 4245 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र का भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण किया । शिमला जिले में सीमेंट श्रेणी के चूना-पत्थर, सिरमूल जिले में रासायनिक खनिजों के चूना-पत्थर, मंडी जिले में मिट्टी (क्ले), सिरमूल जिले में बैराइट और चम्बा जिले में स्लेट के लिए की गई खनिज खोजों से 550 मिलियन टन सीमेंट श्रेणी चूनापत्थर, 29.87 मिलियन टन रासायनिक श्रेणी चूनापत्थर और 40,000 टन मिट्टी (क्ले) के भंडार होने के संकेत मिले हैं ।

Development of N. E. Region

*556. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present constitution of the high power committee constituted for the economic development of the North Eastern Region;

(b) whether this committee has taken up any comprehensive scheme and placed it before the Planning Commission for the development of the North Eostern region; and

(c) if so, the details of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The present constitution of the high powered Committee is as follows:

(i) Shri N. R. Laskar, Minister of State in the MHA — Convener

(ii) Dr. Charanjit Chanana, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development. —Member

(iii) Shri S. S. Sisodia, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance — Member

(iv) Dr. M. Fazl, Member, Planning Commission — Member

(v) Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture — Member

(vi) Shri K. P. Singh Deo, Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Defence — Member

Besides the above, the following special invitees are also associated:—

(i) Shri P. K. Thungon, Dy. Minister, Ministry of Education; and

(ii) Shri P. A. Sangma, Dy. Minister, Minister of Commerce.

(b) and (c). The Committee goes into the broad strategy for development in the light of resources and needs of the region. The Committee does not draw up any developmental schemes of its own nor has it any amount at its disposal to fund a scheme. It has an advisory role for overseeing development and helping speedy execution of schemes in the north-eastern region by removing bottlenecks and monitoring and evaluating projects.

Child Labour in India

*557. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is leading all other countries in respect of child labour; and

(b) what are the measures taken by Government about child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Latest figures about child labour in various countries are available in the I. L. O. Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1977. According to these statistics the percentage of child labour in India to that of total population in the below-fifteen age group is 4.7 which is less than that of some countries.

(b) While it is not possible to eliminate child labour completely in the context of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, it has been Government's consistent endeavour to ensure that children compelled to work by circumstances should not be exploited and should be able to work in better conditions of health and hygiene. Government has formulated projects connected with the welfare of working children for execution through agencies in the field.

Absorption of Casual Labourers in C.C.I.L.

*558. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been drawn and finalised by the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., a Government undertaking for absorption of casual labourers in all its units;

(b) if so, whether these schemes have been implemented in all the units of the C.C.I.L.;

(c) whether such a scheme has also been finalised months ago after consultation with the appropriate Union for implementation of its Kalyani unit; and

(d) if so, what holds back the management of the C.C.I.L. to get it implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). A scheme for the absorption of casual labourers in the Kalyani Works of the Cycle Corporation of India Limi-

ted in a phased manner, depending on the company's requirement and with reference to a higher target of production, has been drawn up. This could not be implemented as yet as the Workers' Unions are not agreeable for such absorption in a phased manner but insist upon immediate absorption without reference to increase in production. There are no casual workmen in the other units of the Corporation.

जेलों में साधारण अपराधियों को कुख्यात अपराधियों के साथ रखना

*559. **श्री तारिक अनवर :**
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की जेलों में स्थान की कमी के कारण साधारण अपराधियों को कुख्यात अपराधियों के साथ रखा जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सुधरने की बजाय वे खतरनाक अपराधी बन जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख). जिन अपराधियों को लम्बी अवधि के कारावास की सजा दी जाती है, उन्हें, सामान्यत: केन्द्रीय जेलों में रखा जाता है और जिन्हें कम अवधि की सजा दी जाती है उन्हें जिला जेलों में रखा जाता है। जहां संभव होता है, आदतन अपराधी कैदियों को भी दूसरे कैदियों से अलग रखा जाता है । आवास की कमी अथवा अलग संस्थायें न होने के कारण, कभी कभी विभिन्न प्रकार के इन सभी कैदियों को एक ही स्थान पर रखना पड़ता है, परन्तु फिर भी इन्हें अलग-अलग रखने का हर संभव प्रयास किया जाता है । इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि साधारण कैदी आदतन अपराधियों के प्रभाव से खतरनाक न बन जाये ।

हालांकि जेलों का प्रशासन और रख-रखाव प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है, फिर भी भारत सरकार उनको जेलों की दशा सुधारने के लिए तकनीकी सलाह और आर्थिक सहायता देती रहती है । उन्हें अन्य बातों के साथ ये सलाह दी गई है --

(1) हिरासत की जरूरत को पूरा करने और विभिन्न श्रेणी के कैदियों के सुधार के लिए जेलों में परिवर्तन करना, जैसा आदेश जेल मैनुअल में निर्धारित है ।

(2) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा समय-समय पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुये विचाराधीन कैदियों के मामलों की जांच करके और उनके विरुद्ध शीघ्र छानबीन तथा जांच पड़ताल करके जेलों की भीड़-भाड़ कम करना ।

जेल क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए जो सातवें वित्त आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी उसके अनुसार ऐसे राज्यों को जहां आवास का निरन्तर कमी रहा थी आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जा रही है ।

Plant Resources for Production Oil Fuel

6055. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made in some of the National laboratories to exploit plant resources for producing oil fuel;

(b) if so, the names of the National laboratories where such efforts are being started so far;

(c) the name and the number of plant species which have been tested in those national laboratories for the above purpose; and

(d) the details about the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, Research and development work to utilise plant resources for the production of hydrocarbons, which can be used as oil fuel, is being carried out at several national laboratories.

(b) Some of the national laboratories where this work is being carried out are; National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow; Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun; Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar; Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre, Trivandrum; and Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

(c) and (d). 45 plant species mainly belonging to the families Euphorbiacea and Asclepiadiacea have been studied. Some of the plants which have been taken up for large scale field traials are species of *Euphorbia, Pedilanthes Jatropha* etc. Some work has been done at Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre, Trivandrum to obtain petrol/diesel from non-edible oil seeds. The process know-how of converting non-edible oils into petrol and petroleum crudes has been developed; technological parameters have been studied on fixed bed reactors. The tehno-economic viability of the process is being studied.

Assam Tripartite Talks

6056. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the tripartite negotiations on the "foreigners' issue" in Assam got bogged down on the issue of 1965 instructions;

(b) if so, whether the student leaders of the Assam agitation have challenged the constitutional validity of these instructions; and

(c) if so, will Government settle this controversy by agreeing to refer the questions of constitutional validity to judicial authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). During the last round of combined meeting held on 10th February, 1982, AASU/AAGSP insisted that unless Government cancelled or withdraw its instructions issued in June 1965 regarding conferment of Indian citizenship to migrants from East Pakistan, no solution to the foreigners issue would be acceptable to them.

(c) The question of referring the matter to a judicial authority does not arise. This issue, amongst others, would be discussed in the next round of combined meeting scheduled to be held on Aril 7, 1982.

E.P.F. outstanding against M/s. Bedi and Company Regd., Connaught Place, New Delhi

6057. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in M/s. Bedi and Company, (Regd.), Connaught Place, New Delhi and their period of service;

(b) the number of employees whose contributions to the Employees Provident Fund are being deducted and dates from which these deductions are being made;

(c) whether there are discrepancies in the date of employment and the dates from when contributions to the Employees Provident Fund were started; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof and what steps Government propose to take in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund authorities have reported that M/s. Bedi & Co., Connaught Place, New Delhi is covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 on a voluntary basis w.e.f. 1-4-1979. As on 30-11-81, the establishment was employing 8 employees, who have rendered service ranging from 3 to 22 years, and all of them are members of the Provident Fund from 1-4-1979, i.e. the date from which the provisions of the Act have been applied to the establishment.

(c) It has also been reported by the Provident Fund authorities that no discrepancy has been noticed by them so far nor has any complaint been received in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Soshit Samaj Vikas Parishad

6058. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government hav received recently any memorandum from the Soshit Samaj Vikas Parishad, Badli, Delhi-42;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The details about the Memoranda submitted by the Soshit Samaj Vikas Parishad, Badli to the Prime Minister during the period from August, 1981 to January, 1982 and the action taken thereon are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3798/82]

Emancipation of Tribes in Broach District of Gujarat

6059. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the work being done for the emancipation of the tribals in Rajpipla in Broach district of Gujarat by the Rajpipla Social Service Society; and

(b) whether Government propose to provde financial assistance to this voluntary organisation to intensify its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grant of financial assistance may be considered on receipt of proposal.

Supply of Lethal Arms by China to Extremists of Nagaland

6060. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lethal arms are being supplied by China to the extremists of Nagaland and adjoining area because recently the arms with markings made in China have been seized;

(b) the details of such arms seized in Nagaland with the markings of China during the years 1980 and 1981; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take to check the smuggling of arms from China into Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Markings seen on some of the weapons recovered during 1980-81 are similar to those on Chinese weapons which had been used by the Naga underground in the past. The Government, however, are not aware of any recent instances of direct Chinese help to the under ground in the North East.

Programme Framed for Employment of SC|ST and other Weaker Sections

6061. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently framed any programmes with employment potential for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) the time by when these programmes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan document which covers all sectoral programmes, lays considerable emphasis on reducing un-employment particularly for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. While details of the programmes and schemes are available in the Plan documents including the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plans, some of the programmes which have a large employment potential for these groups include the Integrated Rural Development Programme; schemes in the Animal Husbandry, fisheries, and Agro-Forestry sectors; Operation Flood II; District Industries Centres; programmes of organisations like State Leather Corporations, Handloom Development Corporation Handicrafts Boards, KVIC, Forest Development Corporation etc. These programmes and schemes will continue to be implemented over the Plan periods.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में लाभ और हानि

6062. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो सालों में खादी ग्रामोद्योग की अलग अलग कितना लाभ हुआ और इसके कर्मचारियों को वार्षिक बोनस के तौर पर कितनी धन राशि का भुगतान किया गया ; और

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को पिछले दो सालों के दौरान, चोरी, गबन इत्यादि के कारण कितना घाटा हुआ ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) संक्षेप में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का कार्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग की योजना बनना और उन्हें संगठित करना ताकि सरकार द्वारा दी गई निधि से ग्रामीण कारीगरों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को रोजगार मिले और वे जीवकोपार्जन कर सकें । यह उद्योग मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित किये गये खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के माध्यम से कार्य करता है । जिसके अंतर्गत लगभग 800 संस्थाएं एवं 29,000 सहकारी समितियां हैं । इस प्रकार आयोग एक लाभ कमाने वाला संगठन नहीं है । आयोग के कर्मचारियों को वार्षिक बोनस नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(ख) 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 की अवधि में आयोग को क्रमश: कमियों, चोरियों व आग लगने आदि के कारण लगभग 82,226,99 तथा 7,591,81 रुपये मूल्य के काण माल का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा ।

Survey of Bonded Labour in Agriculture Sector

6063. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any surety to find out the existence of bonded labour in the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the States where such a survey has been conducted and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if answer to (a) above be in the negative, whether Government would undertake to have such a survey done and if so, when this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of bonded labour identified, freed and rehabilitated, which has been furnished by the State Governments on the basis of surveys conducted by them, as on 31-1-1982. is given in the Annexure.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the answer given to parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour (31-1-82)

Sl. No.	State	Number of bonded labourers							
		Identified and freed	Under other on-going Schemes	Rehabilitated so far under the Centrally Sponsored scheme					
				During 1978 79	During 1979-80	During 1980-81	During 1981-82	Total covered	Remaining to be rehabilitate including newly identified during 1981
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.399	2.880	2.920	1.586	2.268	913	10.567	2.832
2	Bihar	4.958	952	816	369	1.876	361	4.374	584
3	Gujarat	42	42	—	—	—	—	42	—
4	Karnataka	62.699	39.960	527	1.521	13.436	61	55.505	7.194
5	Kerala	1.162	138	110	60	—	—	308	854
6	Madhya Pradesh	1.531	—	58	—	-	77	135	1.396
7	Orissa	7.096	—	321	16	517	4.938	5.792	1.304
8	Rajasthan	6.036	4.256	700	700	344	36	6.036	—
9	Tamilnadu	27.874	27.311	—	—	359	—	27.670	204
10	Uttar Pradesh	8.753	1.368	495	2.606	500	3.664	8.633	120
	Total	1,33,550	76,907	5,947	6,858	19,300	10,050	1,19,062	14,488

Setting up of Atomic Energy Project in each State

6064. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have considered the view that each State should be provided with an Atomic Energy Project in future; if not, when it is going to do it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Nuclear Power Stations are considered economically feasible at places away from coal fields and where hydel resources are not available for exploitation, and power generated by nuclear power stations is made available for the region as a whole and not to a particular State alone in which the station is located. Decisions on location of nuclear power stations are taken on the above basis and not on the view that State should be provided with a nuclear power station.

Approval of revised wagon Irrigation Project in Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)

6065. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Planning Commission had approved the revised Wagon Irrigation Project in Rajasthan in Chittorgarh district; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have accepted the modified Wagon Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan estimated to cost Rs. 550 lakhs. The project would provide annual irrigation of 5210 hectares.

News Item "Delhi Quiz Cheats Arrested"

6066. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item captioned 'Delhi Quiz cheats arrested' published in Hindustan Times dated 27the February, 1982;

(b) whether an enquiry into this has been ordered; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In June, 1981 a complaint was received from One Vijay Kumar of Calcutta at Police Station, Original Road, that he had participated in a Quiz Contest advertised in the Statesman by M/s. India Trade Agency, Manakpura Delhi. He received a printed letter from the firm that he had won the third consolation prize in the contest and the company would give him a Mixer-cum-grinder on his sending Rs. 60.50 paise by money-order for package, postage and Insurance charges. The complainant has sent a money order of Rs. 60.50 paise to the firm on 25th April, 1981, but did not receive the prize. A case u/s 420 IPC was registered and investigation taken up. Several similar complaints were received subsequently against such firms operating under different names. The accused was later traced in a Shidipura House on 26th February, 1982. A large number of printed forms, bearing the names of several firms and a huge volume of correspondence, money order forms and other documents were seized.

Investigation of the case is still in progress.

Programme to explore hidden mines of precious metals

6067. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme to explore hidden mines of precious metals like gold in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with expected weight of metal and estimated value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Five Year (1980—85) Programme of Gold Exploration has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in collaboration with Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., the Mineral Exploration Corporation and some State Governments. Special attention has been given to exploration in mining areas like Kolar Gold Field, Hutti Gold Field and Gadag Gold Field in Karnataka, Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh and Wynad area in Kerala. Potential areas in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are also being explored.

So far a total reserve of 8.69 million tonnes of gold bearing rock with 3.5 to 9.84 grammes per tonne of gold has been estimated in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Traces of gold have also been found in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. It is too premature at this stage to evaluate in monetary terms the gold that will be available from these sources.

Target of Steel Production and its actual Realisation

6068. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) target of steel production and its actual realisation year-wise from 1970 to 1981;

(b) the ratio of capacity utilisation of the steel industry in the country year-wise from 1970 to 1981; and

(c) the reasons why the targets of Steel production continue to remain unrealised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The targets of saleable steel production, actual realisation and the percentage of capacity utilisation at the six integrated steel plants (including TISCO) for the period from 1970-71 to 1980-81 are given below:

(1000 tonnes)

Year	Target	Actual	% fulfilment to Target	% fulfilment to Annual rated capacity
1970-71	..	4529	..	67·3
1971-72	5619	4484	79·8	66·6
1972-73	5473	4793	87·6	71·2
1973-74	5441	4353	80·0	64·7
1974-75	5044	4902	97·2	72·8@
1975-76	5700	5779	101·4	83·6@
1976-77	6465	6922	107·1	91·9@
1977-78	7373	6894	93·5	90·3@
1978-79	7676	6593	85·9	81·6
1979-80	7405	6040**	81·6	69·4
1980-81	7320	6283**	85·8	72·2
1981-82 (April'81-Feb.'82)	7155	6501	90·9	81.5

**Net production after excluding inter-plant transfers of semis etc.

@Excluding the production and capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant under gestation/erection.

(c) During the last 3-4 years, the targets could not be realised due to inadequate infra-structural support.

Prior permission for purchase of shares/debentures of Industrial Houses by Class I and II Officers

6069. SHRI R. L. P. VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any orders under which Class I and II officers working in various Ministries dealing with industrial houses such as industry (including D.G.T.D.), Commerce (including CCI's Organisation), Finance and Petroleum and Chemicals are required to take prior Government permission for purchase of shares/debentures at attractive terms issued by the Industrial Houses with whose matters, they deal with or at least inform their respective Ministries;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) whether recently some Industrial Houses issued debentures at very attractive terms and such officers and staff in the above Ministries applied and were issued such debentures from the special quota of Directors; and

(d) if so, the particulars of officers, who got such debentures and bonus and other preferential shares in their own name or in the names of their family members during the current year and from which of the Industrial Houses, with whose matters they are dealing with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASABBAIAH): (a) and (b). Under the Conduct rules applicable to Government servants a Government servant is required to report all transactions in respect of moveable property including shares, debentures, etc. either in his own name or in the name of a member of his family within one month from the date of transaction if the value of such transaction exceeds Rs. 2,000 for Group A and B officers or Rs. 1,000 for Group C and D officers. The previous sanction of the competent authority is to be obtained if such a transaction is entered into with a person having official dealing with the Government servant or is otherwise than through a regular and reputed dealer. The information in this regard is maintained by different administrative Ministries.

(c) Information in regard to issue of debentures or their purchase by individual officers is neither maintained nor monitored centrally by the Department of Personnel and A.R.

(d) No information is available in view of (c) above.

Anomalies in promotions in Ministry of Labour

6070. SHRI KESHAORAO PRADHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4460 on 16 September, 1981 regarding anomalies in promotions in Ministry of Labour and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are other Assistants who were also affected by the wrong promotion policy adopted by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to compensate them also for their claim being overlooked in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not airse.

Clerical Post lying vacant in Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

6071. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clerical post in the Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Manavalakurichi, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu State remained vacant permanently for more than one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-filling up of the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) and (b). Information is being collected and statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

Removal of price control on certain item of Iron and Steel

6072. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have removed price control on certain items of iron and steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction on the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the prices of iron and steel. These are announced by the J.P.C. from time to time. With effect from 9th February, 1981, the producers were allowed to fix the prices of tinplate, and with effect from 24th February, 1981 the main producers were allowed to fix price for semis, bars and rods.

(c) The main producers and traders have welcomed the decontrol. Some sections of manufacturing and rerolling industry did not react favourably.

Next Expedition to Antarctica

6073. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the next Indian expedition to the continent of Antarctica is proposed to be sent;

(b) whether the team of members proposed to make scientific expedition to Antarctica has been decided;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to send some women scientists in the next expedition; and

(d) the details about the programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The next expedition to the continent of Antarctica is being finalised for the next Antarctica summer.

(b) The team members have not yet been finalised.

(c) No decision has been taken with regard to women scientists in the next expedition.

(d) The details of the programme are being worked out.

Promotion as Head Clerks and Inspectors in EPF Regional Office, Delhi

6074. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants promoted to the rank of Head Clerks and how many Head Clerks promoted to the rank of Provident Fund Inspectors in the office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and the office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners, Delhi during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the number of general category employees. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees promoted as Head Clerks and P.F. Inspectors in the two offices mentioned above year-wise in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) have these promotions been strictly according to the roster prescribed by Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMVIR): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows:-

(a) No Assistant in the Central Office was promoted to the post of Head Clerk. However, 2 employees who had passed the departmental Examination for Assistant|Head Clerks were appointed as Assistants in the Central Offie and were later posted as Head Clerks—one in in Regional Office, Bihar in the year 1980-81 and the other in the Regional Office, Tamil Nadu in the year 1981-82. There is no post of Provident Fund Inspector in the Central Office. The number of persons promoted from Head Clerks to Provident Fund Inspector (Grade-II) in Delhi Region is given below year-wise:

1979—80	1980—81	1981—82
	5	1

(b) Number of persons promoted as Head Clerks in different categories in the Regional Office, Delhi is as given below:-

	Gen. Category	SC	ST
1979-80	..	..	..
1980-81	8	1	1
1981-82	8	..	..

Number of Head Clerks promoted as Provident Fund Inspector (Grade-II) in different categories in the Regional Office, Delhi is as under:—

	Gen. Category	SC	ST
1979-80	..	..	..
1980-81	4	1	..
1981-82	1	..	..

(c) Yes, depending upon availability of eligible candidates.

Sale of Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Showroom

6075. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister o HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a businessman and his solicitor were arrested on 2 March, 1982 in Delhi in a scandal concerning the sale of a Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation showroom;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in 'Times of India' New Delhi of 3 March, 1982; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) They were arrested on the 7th Feb. and 6th Feb., 1982 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh State Textile Corporation Ltd. and the M.P. State Industrial Corporation are having an Emporium at No. 10-A Scindia House, New Delhi, in the name of Gwalior Potteries. The Owner of the Premises had filed a Civil Suit for vacating the premises alleging that the premises had been sub-let. Subsequently the owner of the building had taken possession of the premises on the basis of the authority issued by S|Shri M. C. Mohan and R.C. Sharma of the M.P. State Industries Corporation, Bhopal. A complaint has been lodged with the Police that the authority given by the above mentioned officers was forged and illegal. The premises have been sealed u|s 145 Cr. P. C. on 17-1-82. A case u|s 448|34|420|380|120 B IPC has been registered and the investigation is in progress.

Redressal of Grievances in pre and Post-Matric Scholarships

6076. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was received by Government from Delhi Scheduled

Castes Welfare Association (Regd.) Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi dated 14 September, 1981 demanding redressal of the grievances in the matter of pre and post-matric scholarships in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above Association referred to various cases of rejection of Scholarships to the Deputy Director of Education (Scholarship Branch) Delhi Administration which were later on accepted; and

(c) if so, the official responsible for rejecting the applications without any justification and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Union Territory Administration, no application from otherwise eligible Scheduled Caste students has been rejected. However, some applications for scholarships are still under correspondence, for want of complete information/documents etc. Delhi Administration had even waived last date fixed for PMS scholarships, for the year 1980-81, and considered and allowed application which would otherwise have been rejected. As the pendency of remaining application is due to incomplete information furnished by the students, occasion for action against any official has not arisen.

SC/ST in CRPF, BSF, Assam Rifles, ITBP and CISF

6077. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of jawans in Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Assam Riffes, Indian Tibetan Border Police and Central Industrial Security Force (force-wise);

(b) what is the number of the SC/ST and people belonging to the minority community representing on each of the above mentioned forces (force-wise);

(c) whether their representation is in accordance with the reserved quota for these forces;

(d) if not, by how much the representation of SC|ST and other minority community falls short of the quota stating the reasons for the shortfall; and

(e) the steps contemplated by Government to complete the reservd quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e)

Sl.No.	Name of the organisation	Total strength	Number of members belonging to		Shortfall in representation of	
			SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Central Reserve Police Force .	80,408	9,272	3,988	3·47%	2·54%
2	Border Security Force. . .	84,598	10,985	7,196	2%	Nil
3	Assam Rifles	33,440	1,744	1,824	Since recruitment to Assam Rifles battalions is made mainly through army, no quota for SC/ST has been specified.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Indo-Tibetan Border Police .	12,619	1,874	861	0·15%	0·67%
5	Central Industrial Security Force	30,546	5,440	2,459	Nil	Nil

Recruitment to the forces is made in accordance with the constitutional privisions which contemplate reservation only for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Since recruitment to the forces is not made on the basis of religion, residence , etc., such data are not being maintained except in relation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every effort is being made to fill the gap in the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these forces.

Letter of Intent to SICOM for Alumina Project

6078. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) has applied for a letter of intent in respect of its Alumina project;

(b) whether the project will be located at Ratna giri;

(c) whether any investors from Gulf have shown interest in the project; and

(d) when is the project likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a), (b) and (d). The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) submitted an application for grant of a letter of intent for setting up a 100 per cent export-oriented alumina plant with a capacity of 300,000 tpa in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra. As the proposal envisaged 100 per cent export of the production, SICOM was advised to apply afresh to the Export Oriented Projects Board in the prescribed form. The Corporation represented that as it proposed to export only 90 per cent of production, its proposal should not be treated as 100 per cent of export-oriented scheme. The representation of the Corporation is under consideration.

(c) SICOM has signed a memorandum of understanding with AL GHURAIR GROUP OF COMPANIES, DUBAI, according to which both the parties have expressed their desire to cooperate and collaborate in the setting up of various projects. The Group has shown interest in the alumina plant, proposed by SICOM.

"टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" बम्बई तथा पत्रकारों के बीच मकान किराया आदि के बारे में विवाद

6079. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रकाशन समूह" के बम्बई संस्करण के मालिकों तथा श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों तथा गैर-पत्रकारों श्रमिकों के बीच वेतन , मकान किराया भत्ता , तथा कुछ अन्य मामले के बारे में विवाद काफी समय तक चलता रहा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों पक्षों ने 4 फरवरी, 1982 को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस समझौते तथा पालेकर पंचाट के बीच क्या अन्तर है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (घ) सूचना महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मांगी गई है और यथा-समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Fresh Applications Received for Pension to Freedom Fighter after Relaxation of Period and Income Ceiling

6080. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh applications have been received by Government for the sanction of freedom fighters pension after the Government decision to reduce the period of imprisonment to extend the date for the submission of applications and to relax the income ceiling; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received upto 28th February, 1982 and the disposal thereof; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of fresh applications received after 1-8-1980 khen the conditions were relaxed are as per Statement attached.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER 1-8-1982

States/UT Administrations	No. of applications received after 1-8-80	Sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andaman & Nicobar	20	10
Andhra Pradesh	7549	84
Arunachal Pradesh	40	..
Assam	8381	29
Bihar	41398	341
Chandigarh	40	14
Delhi	552	128
Goa	983	53
Gujarat	487	45
Haryana	480	56
Himachal Pradesh	344	13
J&K	1145	18
Kerala	20068	20
Karnataka	5108	403
Madhya Pradesh	1447	59
Maharashtra	13755	446
Manipur	25	..
Meghalaya	27	..
Mizoram	1	..
Nagaland	4	..
Orissa	6569	37
Pondichery	625	14
Punjab	2609	193
Rajasthan	444	38
Tamil Nadu	2214	95
Tripura	408	29
Uttar Pradesh	2667	266
West Bengal	45919	208
INA Personnel	4690	850
Total	167999	34481

Grant of Special Pay to Assistants Holding Additional Duties

6081. SHRI MRUTYANJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant in the Secretariat who holds additional duties|responsibilities of another vacant post of Assistant in same Section in the public interest is not entitled for any monetary gains;

(b) if so, upto what period;

(c) what kind of remuneration viz. dual charge allowance|honorarium, special pay, etc. is granted to compensate such Assistant for holding additional duties/responsibilities, after the specified period, if any; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d) An Assistant in a Section is normally not appointed formally to hold the additional charge of another vacant post of Assistant in the same Section Whenever, a member of the Staff proceeds on regular leave or is transferred. by an informal arrangement the other members of the Staff, share the work for which no additional remuneration is payable or is generally claimed. In case, they are required to work beyond normal working hours (including Sundays and holidays), they are paid overtime allowance, if they are otherwise eligible for the same.

Utilization of Manpower Resources in States

6082. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted any schemes to the Government of India and the National Planning Commission for the utlisation of manpower resources in their respective States during the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Sixth Plan and the Annual Plan propocals of the State Governments|Union Territorie Administration contain likely supply of and demand for manpower and these were discussed in the Planning Commission. Effective utilisation of manpower resources is an important aspect of planning for development. However, solutions to the problem of unemployment and proper utilisation of manpower must take into account specific conditions prevailing in different States. Therefore, the Planning and employment generation at the local level, where it is feasible, through the organisation of District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils during the Sixth Plan. Most State Governments have already constituted such councils.

समाचार भारती द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा की राशियां जमा कराया जाना

6083. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) समाचार एजेंसी, समाचार भारती ने भविष्य निधि में अपना अंशदान एवं कर्मचारियों के अंशदान की कब तक की राशियां जमा कराई हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? है

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) (क) और (ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की शेष राशियां :

नियोजक ने जुलाई, 1979 तक के तथा फरवरी, 1980 से जुलाई, 1980

तक के भविष्य निधि अंशदान जमा जमा कर दिए हैं । अगस्त, 79 से जनवरी, 80 तथा अगस्त, 80 से दिसम्बर, 1981 तक के अंशदानो की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :--

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा के अधीन राजस्व वसूली कार्यवाही आरंभ की गई है ;

(ख) अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन अभियोजन दायर किया गया है ;

(ग) कर्मचारियों के भाग के अंशदानों के भुगतान में त्रुटि के लिए पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास धारा 406-409 के अधीन शिकायत दायर की गई है ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की विशेष राशियां

नियोजक ने जुलाई, 1981 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि तक के अंशदान जमा करवा दिए हैं । बाद की अवधि के लिए अंशदान तथा निरीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप पता लगायी गई रु० 9,550.55 की शेष राशि की वसूली के लिए नियोजक को आवश्यक मांग-पत्र/नोटिस जारी किए जा रहे हैं ।

Shifting of Plants from W.B.

6084. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whethed some Marwari and Gujarati businessmen|industrialists are shifting their plants and machinery from West Bengal and whether permission of the Central or State Government is needed in case of scheduled industries;

(b) the number of cases which were referred to his Ministry before shifting was permitted;

(c) whether views of the West Bengal Government are obtained before any shifting is allowed; if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check such shifting of any Industry, Plant or machinery from West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Change of location of an industrial undertaking from one State to another requires a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

(b) During the three years 1979—81 ten applications were received. Of these, 5 applications were approved and 4 were rejected. The remaining one application is pending.

(c) Applications for shifting are circulated to all scrutinising agencies including the State Government and the comments offered by the State Government are taken into account while deciding the cases.

(d) No specific step is contemplated as shifting is allowed in deserving cases only. Further it is for the State Governments to create conditions and provide facilities for continuance of the industries in their respective jurisdiction.

Bonus to the Employees of Government Medical stores Depot, Madras

6085. SHRI THAZHAIT M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4132 on 17 December, 1980 regarding Bonus to employees of Govt. Store Depot, Madras and state:

(a) whether peyment of productivity linked bonus has been paid to the employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras;

(b) if not, whether any request has been made to the R.L.C. Madras to make ex-gratia payment to the employees of Medical Store Deport, Madras and the same has been agreed to by local administration of Medical Store Depot, Madras; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Directorate General of Health Services, Nw Delhi, have agreed for the payment of productivity linked

bonus immediately before R.L.C. Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Joint discussions were held by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Madras with the management regarding ex-gratia payments to the employes of Medical Store Depot, Madras, but the local management had no authority to enter an agreement on this subject.

(c) No. Sir.

Assessment of House Tax in 'J' Block of Pitam Pura, Delhi

6086. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the houses constructed on 126 metres plots in 'J' Block of Pitam Pura (now Maurya Enclave) have been assessed for house tax;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the amount of house tax of such houses which have already been assessed for house tax;

(d) whether the above mentioned house tax assessment has been made keeping in view the Supreme Court judgement of December 20, 1979 (AIR 1980 SC 541) according to which assessments are to be made according to standard rent; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASABBAIAH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that assessment proceedings as per provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 have been started in respect of the houses built on 126 metres plots in 'J' Block, Pitam Pura, Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the property taxes work out to Rs. 16,443 per annum in respect of cases so far finalised.

(d) According to the Corporation, assessment has been finalised in accordance with law as interpreted by various court decisions including Supreme Court judgement of December 20, 1979.

(e) Does not arise.

Transfer of Tribal Land in Dhanbad

6087. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the total area of tribal land transferred to the non-tribals, collieries and industries in Dhanbad district of Bihar in the last 30 years; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the provision of Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act for the tribals were respected; if not, the steps taken thereon;

(c) the area of land restored to the Tribals till 1 January, 1982; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a detailed survey of the large scale plunder of tribal property in Dhanbad creating a social tension there and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of Kasaragod Taluk of Kerala in Karnataka State

6088. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action Government propose take regarding the representation of people of Kasaragod Taluk in Kerala State for being included in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) whether Government propose to call a meeting of Chief Ministers of the concerned States to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). There exist differences between the Governments of Karnataka and Kerala in regard to their inter-State boundary. This boundary dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Governments and towards this end the Central Government will be glad to extend all assistance to these Governments.

Promotion of clerks of Central Secretariat Clerical Service Cadre

6089. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chances of promotion of clerks of CSCS cadre are very remote;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the quota for departmental promotion of experience and qualified clerks by reducing the percentage of direct recruitment to their next grade; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASABBAIAH): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) At present, there is no stagnation in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service. In 1979, the Central Secretariat Clerical Service was restructured resulting in the upgradation of about 1600 posts of Lower Division Clerks to that of Upper Division Clerks. Further, zones of promotion from the grade of Lower Division Clerk to Upper Division Clerk to the grade of Assistant were issued on 17-12-1981, covering all the eligible Lower Division Clerks with 8 years approved service and all the Upper Division Clerks satisfying the eligibility condition of years of approved service prescribed in the rules for promotion to the next higher grade.

Persons working as cutting and tailoring Instructors in Grih Kalyan- Kendra, New Delhi

6090. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working at present as Cutting and Tailoring Instructors (Teachers) in the various Branches of Grih Kalyan Kendra, Mahadev Road, New Delhi, Branch-wise and how many out of them belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe;

(b) whether it is a fact that reserved quota for SC/ST has not been completed for a long time; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to complete the quota during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The scheme of employment in the Grih Galyan Kendra (GKK) aims at helping the dependents of low paid employees of the Government with a view to enable them to gain practical training and experience in the GKK as also to improve their career prospects elsewhere. The provision of a regular career to the employees has never been envisage dand such employees are not on regular scale of pay but are only paid an honoraria. The depedents of Government servants are given employment on the basis of their financial needs without holding any entry test or examination and without insisting on any specific educational qualifications and age etc. The posts are not also being advertised. In view of this, no specific reservation has been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for employment under the GKK.

Statement

Centre wise number of craft teachers employed by the Grih Kalyan Kendra in its various centres

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	No. of teachers employed	No. of teachers belonging to SC/ST
1.	Minto Road, New Delhi	2	None
2.	South Moti Bagh, New Delhi	2	Do.
3.	Press Road, New Delhi	1	Do.
4.	Rouse Avenue, New Delhi	1	Do.
5.	Pusa Instt, New Delhi	2	Do.
6.	Dev Nagar, New Delhi	2	Do.
7.	Nanakpura, New Delhi	2	Do.
8.	R. K. Puram Sector I, New Delhi	2	Do.
9.	R. K. Puram Sector II, New Delhi	2	Do.
10.	R. K. Puram. S–III, New Delhi	1	Do.
11.	R. K. Puram S–IV, New Delhi	2	Do.
12.	R. K. Puram S–VII, New Delhi	2	Do.
13.	R. K. Puram S–IX, New Delhi	2	Do.
14.	Naurcji Nagar, New Delhi	2	Do.
15.	Prem Nagar, New Delhi	1	Do.
16.	Lodi Colony, New Delhi	2	Do.
17.	Sewa Nagar, New Delhi	2	Do.
18.	Srinivaspuri, New Delhi	2	Do.
19.	Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi	1	Do.
20.	Andrews Ganj. New Delhi	2	Do.
21.	Timarpur, Delhi	3	Do.
22.	Kingsway Camp, Delhi	1	Do.
23.	Shakur Basti, Delhi	2	Do.
24.	Narela Delhi	2	Do.
25.	19–Mahadev Road, New Delhi	2	Do.
26.	Bahadur Garh, Haryana	2	Do.
27.	Faridabad, Haryana	2	Do.
28.	*F.R.I*, Dehra Dun	1	Do.
29.	Hathi Barkala, Dehra Dun	1	Do.
30.	Ghatkopar, Bombay	2	Do.
31.	Koliwada, Bombay	3	Do.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	No. of teachers employed	No. of teachers belonging to SC/ST
32.	Wadala, Bombay	2	None
33.	Air Port. Bombay	2	Do.
34.	Dev Nagar, Bombay	2	Do.
35.	Bajaj Nagar, Jaipur	2	Do.
36.	Katol Road, Nagpur	2	Do.
37.	Peters Road, Madras	4	Do.
38.	Basant Nagar, Madras	2	Do.
39.	A.G.'s Office, Madras	1	Do.
40.	Central Excise Office, Madras	1	Do.
41.	Madras Port Trust, Madras	1	Do.
42.	Income Tax Office, Madras	1	Do.
43.	Shastri Bhavan, Madras	1	Do.
44.	Custom House, Madras	1	Do.
	TOTAL	78	NIL

Impact of Revised Cement Policy on Supply of cement for construction of houses

6091. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised Cement Policy will have any impact on the supply of cement for the construction of houses, whose plans have already been sanctioned by the local authorities during the last one year;

(b) whether houses under construction with approved plan will continue to get the cement on permits issued by Delhi Administration as was being done earlier; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Consequent upon partial de-control of cement instructions have been issued to all State Governments and Union Territories including Delhi Administration to the effect that levy cement will inter alia be issued to small consumers constructing dwelling units having a total plinth area of upto 80 sq. metres against approved plans. It has been decided that the allotment of cement effective from 28-2-1982 will be in accordance with the new policy. Requirements of cement for building dwelling units having plinth area more than 80 sq. metres will, therefore, be met from the free sale quota of cement.

News item 'Dahej Ki Bedi Par Ek Aur Bali'

6092. SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Dahej Ki bedi par ek aur bali' appeared in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 1 November, 1981;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter; if so, the details

thereof and the progress made by the police in this regard; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A case FIR No. 562 u/s 306 IPC has been registered at the Police Station Hauz Qazi, on 1-11-81, on the statement of the father of the deceased that she was being illtreated by her husband and in-laws, as they demanded a share in his shop at Laxmi Nagar. The initial investiagtion had been conducted by the then Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kamla Market personally. The post-mortem report has given the course of death due to shock from burn injuries. The husband of the deceased was arrested on 10th November, 1981. The case is still under investigation.

Embezzlement of Aviation fuel by Haryana Agro Industries

6093. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandigarh Administration was approached during the year 1981 by Haryana Agro Industries Corporation to file an FIR against embezzlement of Aviation fuel worth Rs. 1.00 lakh;

(b) if so, on what date and against whom with a copy of complaint;

(c) the reasons why the FIR has not been registered so far; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKASASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The U.T. Administration of Chandigarh have reported that a letter from the Managing Director, Haryana Agro Industries Corporation was received on 9-11-1981. As according to the U.T. Administration, the matter relating to the jurisdiction was not free from doubt, the letter (in original) was returned to the Corporation on 19-11-1981 for clarification. No further communication has been received so far from the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation.

News item "Graft charges against IPS Officer"

6095. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news item "graft charges against IPS Officer" appearing in Patriot of 16 January, 1982 high-lighting—(i) procurement of advertisements for a magazine; (ii) involvement in controversies; (iii) running of a goat breeding farm by proxy; and (iv) institution of vigilance enquiries;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under enquiry.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

चेयरमैन कोल माइन्स रेस्क्यू स्टेशन कमेटी धनबाद द्वारा पदोन्नति के मामले में नियमों का उल्लंघन

6096. श्री डी. पी. यादव : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चेयरमैन सेन्ट्रल कोल माइन्स रेस्क्यू स्टेशन

कमेटी, धनबाद ने खान बचाव नियमों के नियम 7 तथा समिति द्वारा बनाये गये भर्ती नियमों के उलंघन में ऐसे कनिष्ट इन्स्ट्रक्टरों को स्टेशन इंचार्ज के रूप में पदोन्नत कर दिया है जिनके पास न्यूनतम निर्धारित अर्हताएं नही हैं और अपेक्षित अर्हताओं वाले वरिष्ठ इन्स्ट्रक्टरों की उपेक्षा कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने मामले की जांच की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरे ब्यौरे क्या हैं और मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) कोयला खान बचाव नियम, 1959 के नियम 17 के अनुसार बचाव केन्द्र को एक अधीक्षक के नियंत्रण में रखा जाता है । नियम 17 में निर्धारित अधीक्षक के लिए अनिवार्य योग्यताओं में से एक योग्यता यह है कि उसके पास कोयला खान विनियम, 1957 के अधीन प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी प्रबन्धक का सक्षमता प्रमाण-पत्र होना चाहिए । तीन "ग" श्रेणी बचाव केन्द्रों में, जिनके अनुदेशक अध्यक्ष होते हैं, केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव केन्द्र समिति ने ऐसे अनुदेशक तैनात किए जिनके पास कोयला खान विनियम, 1957 के अधीन स्वीकृत ओवरमैन प्रमाण-पत्र था । समिति के "ग" श्रेणी बचाव केन्द्रों में ऐसे अनुदेशक तैनात करने की सलाह दी गई है जिनके पास नियम 17 के अधीन निर्धारित योग्यताएं हों । "ग" श्रेणी बचाव केन्द्रों में तैनात अनुदेशकों को कोई अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक प्रदान नही किया गया ।

Wage dispute to arbitration in Cement Industry

6097. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have referred the wage dispute in the cement industry to a two members board of arbitrators;

(b) if so, what were the main disputes and the reasons for sending it to arbitration;

(c) whether final judgement has been given by the Arbitrator; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). In December, 1981, the Central Government received an agreement signed by the representatives of the Cement Manufacturers Association and of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation agreeing to refer certain demands of workmen in the Cement Industry, including that of wage revision to the arbitration of S|Shri G. Ramanujam and R. P. Navetia. As required under Section 10A(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the agreement was got published in the Official Gazette of the 1st January, 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Installation of Bio-Gas Plant

6098.SHRI R. Y. GHORPAIDE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether research organisations in the country dealing with bio-gas plants have been involved and encouraged to develop new technologies, cheaper and more efficient plant designs and bio-gas engines in order to assist installation of Bio-gas plants programme; and

(b) efforts made tc utilise the available feedstock including cattle dung, nightsoil, agricultural waste and weeds like water hyacinth for setting up community size bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Several research and development

organisations in the country are working on the R&D aspects of bio-gas technology to develop cheaper and more efficient plant designs; to evolve effective operational para-meters; management models and to utilize different types of available feed material including cattle dung, night soil, agricultural wastes, water hyacinth and other weeds. Significant results have been obtained on these aspects under the All India Coordinated project on bio-gas technology of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). The new technologies developed including feed of different waste materials or water hyacinth, are being incorporated in the community size biogas plants being installed by CASE at various locations in the country.

एशियाड 82 के पूरा हो जाने के बाद मजदूरों को काम

6099. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :

श्री हीरा लाल आर. परमार

क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एशियाड-82 के निर्माण कार्य में लगे श्रमिक इस कार्य के पूरा हो जाने के बाद बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको बाद में किसी अन्य निर्माण कार्य पर लगाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है कि ये निर्धन व्यक्ति अपनी जीविका अर्जित कर सकें ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि एशियाड-82 के निर्माण कार्यों पर दो प्रकार के श्रमिक नियोजित किए गए हैं, अर्थात् (i) सीधे नियोजित किए गए मजदूर तथा (ii) ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से नियोजित श्रमिक । के० लो० नि० वि० मजदूर सीधे नियुक्त नही करता । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सीधे नियुक्त किए गए श्रमिकों के रोजगार को या तो इन परियोजनाओं के रख-रखाव संबंधी कार्यों पर या उनके द्वारा आरम्भ की जाने वाली अन्य परियोजनाओं में जारी रखने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

जहां तक ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियोजित श्रमिकों का संबध है, उनमें से अधिकांश दैनिक-मजदूरी के आधार पर नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और उन्हें या तो उन्ही ठेकेदारों के पास (उनके द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए अन्य ठेकों में) या शहर में चल रही अन्य निर्माण परियोजनाओं में वैकल्पिक कार्य मिलना चाहिए । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित दिया है कि एशियाड परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त, उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा आवास तथा विकास कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है और यह आशा की जाती है एशियाडा 82 की परियोजनाओं में नियोजित मजदूर दिल्ली में चल रही अन्य निर्माण परियोजनाओं में वैकल्पिक कार्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए (ग) के उत्तर का प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Deputation of employees to other departments in same grade

6100. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deputation has to be outside one's normal field of deployment and in the public interest and on purely temporary basis;

(b) if so, how is it that a large number of employees have been sent on deputation to other Departments in the same grade|profession; and

(c) how many deputations have been granted extension during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An officer can be sent on deputation outside his normal cadre even if the deputation post is in the same grade (viz. scale of pay)|profession provided the recruitment rules of the deputation posts. provide for such appointment.

(c) The period of deputation is generally prescribed as 3 years except in some cases where a longer period of deputation is prescribed. Administrative Ministries can grant extension beyond this limit upto one year where such extension is considered necessary in public interest. Extension beyond this period can be granted with the specific approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Information regarding the number of cases where extension of deputation beyond the prescribed limit has been granted during the last two years is not monitored centrally.

Shortage of Trucks

6101. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether people have to wait long for purchasing trucks from Tata and Ashok Leyland truck companies; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that earlier an amount of Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 had to be deposited with the nationalisd banks for the purpose and at present instead of depositing the money in nationalised banks people have to deposit it in the name of some officer of the company as a result of which truck company is benefited instead of banks?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The manufacturers have reported that the availability of chassis has considerbaly improved and that deliveries are currently possible within a year of booking of orders.

(b) The manufacturers have reported that earlier their dealers were required to book orders for commercial vehicles on customers lodging with them a fixed deposit receipt for a value of about Rs. 4000|- deposited in a scheduled or co-operative bank. Presently, customers are required to deposit an amount of Rs. 6000|- in cash with the authorised dealers of the companies. It is reported that these carry an interest of 12 per cent per annum regardless of the period of deposit.

Increase in the existing rates of stipend to apprentices

6102. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the existing rates of stipend paid to the apprentices under the Central schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons to be benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The rates of stipend for Trade Apprentices, Graduate and Technician Apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 have been increased *vide* Gazette Notification No. GSR. 24(E), dated 25-1-82. A copy of the Notification issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See No.* LT-3799|82).

The old rates before the revision were as follow:

Trade Apprentices	
During 1st year:	Rs. 130|-
During 2nd Year:	Rs. 140|-
During 3rd Year:	150|-
During 4th Year:	Rs. 200|-

Graduate & Technician Apprentices

Graduate Apprentices:	Rs. 280/-
Technician Apprentices:	Rs. 180/-
Sandwich Graduate Apprentices:	Rs. 180/-
Sandwich Dilpoma Apprentices:	Rs. 150/-

(b) As on 28-2-1982, the number of apprentices undergoing training who would benefit from the enhancement in the rates of stipend are as follows:

(i) Trade apprentices: 1, 23, 191

(ii) Graduate Engineer & Technician Apprentices: 13, 662

Take-over of National Tannery Co. Ltd. by S.T.C.

6103. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for take-over of the National Tannery Co. Ltd. under I (D. & R) Act under the managements of S.T.C.; and

(b) if so, time required for finalising the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for take-over of National Tannery Co. Ltd., Calcutta, under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. The State Trading Corporation of India have however, acquired shares in the Company and extending assistance in marketing, financial restructing and rehabilitation programme of the Company.

मरम्मत के कार्यों हेतु सीमेंट के लिए आवेदनपत्र

6104. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य एवं नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग दिल्ली प्रशासन के मुख्यालय को पिछले 4 महीनों के दौरान मरम्मत के कार्यों हेतु सीमेंट के लिये अनेक आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उनकी महीनावार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) कितने आवेदन पत्रों की जांच की गई ;

(घ) क्या खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग (सीमेंट) बिना किसी आदेश अथवा कारण बताये इन आवेदनपत्रों को रद्द कर देता है और आवेदनपत्रों की जांच करने के बाद आवंटित किये गये सीमेंट के कोटे तक में कटौती कर देता है ;

(ङ) यदि हां तो ऐसे आवेदनपत्रों की महीनावार संख्या क्या है जिनके कोटे म कमी क; गई है; और

(च) निरीक्षक द्वारा मजूरी दिये जाने के बाद कोटे में कमी किये बिना आवंटन करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है और क्या इस संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (च). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Wool-based Cottage Industries run by Khadi Commission, Rajasthan

6105. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of wool-based cottage industries being run by Khadi Commission in border district of Rajasthan;

(b) the provision made by the Commission to further expand the activities of the said cottage industries during the year 1981-82; and

(c) whether Khadi Commission had reduced the work of spinning and weaving of wool enormously during the year and previous two years of 1979-80 and 1980-81, as a result of which workers affected by famine of this year had to fact serious crisis and if so, who are responsible for that and the action taken by the Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The raw wool available in the border districts of Rajasthan is of fine quality and is utilised in cottage-based manufacture of apparel goods, shawls and knitwear.

(b) and (c). The woollen khadi production reached a peak level of Rs. 2,222.28 lakhs in the year 1979-80, but, due to mild winter in the year 1980-81, the institutions reduced production although funds and other facilities had been made available to them. The level of production reached during the year was Rs. 1,959.87 lakhs. For the year 1981-82 the target of the production of woollen khadi in the area as a whole has been retained at the level of 1980-81; in some cases, the production targets have also been increased.

आजाद मार्किट चौक, दिल्ली के समीप सड़क

6106. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 1982 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के "ईवनिंग न्यूज" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार सड़कों पर से अवैध कब्जों को हटा दिया जायेगा और आजाद मार्किट चौक, दिल्ली के समीप एक स्लिप रोड, का निर्माण किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या इस समाचार के अनुसार यह निर्णय गृह मंत्रालय की एक बैठक में लिया गया है ; और

(ग) इस "स्लिप रोड" का निर्माण और आजाद मार्किट चौक का सुधार किस विभाग द्वारा किया जायेगा और इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). गृह मंत्रालय की एक बैठक में अवैध कब्जों को हटाए जाने के प्रश्न पर आजाद मार्किट चौक के समीप एक "स्लिप रोड" के निर्माण की व्यवहारिकता पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । विचार-विमर्श के अनुसरण में दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली पुलिस को संयुक्त जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है और आगे कार्रवाई इस रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर की जाएगी ।

Rural based hybrid energy system

6108. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a rural based hybrid energy system that can produce power at one-third of the present cost is being developed at the water resources development training centre (WRDTC) of the Roorkee University.

(b) if so, have Government taken or propose to take any steps to test the efficiency of the said system; and

(c) if the tests have proved successful, how Government propose to utilise it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has set up an Alternative Hydro Energy Centre at Roorkee University where low cost hybrid energy systems based on micro and mini hydro power are being developed.

(b) and (c). Three field trial projects based on these systems at Jubbal (HP), Manali (HP) and Kakroi Falls (Haryana)

are already being taken up. Additional sites for such installations are also being chosen. As the applicability is demonstrated larger scale utilisation will be initiated.

Energy from farm waste

6109. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of schemes being implemented for developing energy from farm waste for the use of agro-based industrial units;

(b) the total amount of energy being made available from such schemes; and

(c) details of plans for getting more energy from farm waste?

TH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Several schemes have been taken up by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) in DST, for developing energy from farm wastes. These include biogas production, pyrolytic and thermo-chemical conversion of farm residues into briquettes and gas, mechanical pelletising and briquetting and production of ethanol. The institutions which have undertaken R&D programmes in these areas are: Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow; Life Sciences Department of Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai; Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Pune; Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay; Planning Research & Action Division of State Planning Institute, Lucknow; National Sugar Institute, Kanpur; Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad; Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, etc. The amount of energy which can be produced from the different types of farm wastes for agro-industrial applications will depend on the actual end-product *i.e.* biogas, electricity producer gas, ethanol, methanol etc. The major residue used in agro-industry today is bagasse amounting to energy worth more than 28 million tonnes of coal replacement per year. The R&D schemes mentioned above aim to develop modern efficient ways of using the energy from farm waste rather than just by burning them. Biogas is one such form which is already being used on a wide-spread basis. The other forms of bioenergy are under development|pilot plant trials|fields trials.

Registration of Cases under Essential Commodity Act and Delhi Cement (Licensing and Contral) Order, 1972

6110. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has been registered under the Essential Commodity Act and the Delhi Cement (Licensing & Control) Order, 1972 during 1981; and

(b) if so, details thereof and latest posititon thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that the Enforcement Wing of the Food and Supplies Department Cell, Crime Branch, Delhi Police conducted 344 raids during the year 1981. As a result thereof irregularities were noticed in a number of cases. 40 criminal cases were registered with the Police and 112 persons were arrested; 9 cases have been challened and pending trial in the courts of competent jurisdiction, and 31 cases are pending investigation with the Police. In 77 cases, departmental proceedings have been initiated.

Production of Solar cells by B.H.E.L.

6111. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have attained uptodate technology to produce cells that are required for space research;

(b) whether BHEL has acquired necessary technology for this purpose from BARC (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre);

(c) if so, whether in addition the BHEL has taken steps to get more expertise from

other countries so that cells produced by them are not only good for domestic use but they are good for export; and

(d) the targets of production of solar cells by BHEL for 1982-83 and these for export, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have acquired from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre technology for the manufacture of Solar Cells required for Space Research.

(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited do not now consider it necessary to get further expertise from other countries in this field. However, these space grade Solar Cells can be exported should there be a requirement of these by other countries.

(d) The target of production of solar cells by BHEL for 1982-83 is 20.000 Nos. per annum for space application. No export is envisaged by BHEL during 1982-83.

Victimisation of workers as a result of Bharat bandh on 19-1-82

6112. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that employees of Public Sector as well as Private Sector have unleashed a compaign of victimisation on the workers and employees who joined the All Bharat Bandh on January 19, 1982 in response to the call given by the National Campaign Committee of the Central Trade Unions of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a statement showing the broad details of the action taken by the Employers in the wake of 19th January strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMAVIR): (a) No, Sir. Government are not aware of any campaign for victimisation against workers and employees who joined the Bharat Bandh on January 19, 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of field operation division of National sample survey organisation Faridabad

6113. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governmen thad received a letter dated 4 February, 1982 regarding the transfer of the field operation Division of National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have issued any order cancelling the earlier transfer order; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A letter dated 4-2-82 was received from Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. regarding Faridabad office of Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation. Shri Mukherjee had mentioned therein that the Director, Field Operations Division had resorted to indiscriminate transfers and issued 105 transfer orders since his last letter dated the 15th September 1981. The fact is that transfer orders of 6 officials only from Faridabad office were issued during the period in question. Of these 4 officials were transferred on promotion to the higher posts and the remaining two on their own requests to places of their choice.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Detention under N.S.A. in Punjab

6114. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of persons detained under the National Security Act in Punjab;

(b) what status and class has been given to them in jails, and how much money is being spent on them to maintain their status;

(c) whether any provision has been made to make payment of any amount to their families for their maintenance; and

(d) if so, details thereof and lists of families being paid in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Five persons were detained under the National Security Act in Punjab till 16-3-1982.

(b) In accordance with the procedure followed by Punjab Government, these detenus have been classified as 'Ordinary class'. Each detenu is being paid diet allowance @ Rs. 5/- per day. It can be supplemented by fruits and ghee in reasonable amounts from friends and relatives at the time of interviews. They are also eligible for other facilities ,at State expense, like clothing, bedding, furniture, electric fan wherever possible, books and periodicals, recreational and medical facilities etc., as also rail travel in second class on transfer from one jail to another or on release on parole or otherwise. In addition, sundry allowance . Rs. 15/- per mensum is paid for two months. There are also entitled to receive from their relatives and friends Rs. 20/- to supplement their amenities of life at intervals of not less than a month. The detenue is permitted to write three letters a week at Government expense.

(c) and (d). The Government of Punjab has a provision for grant of an *ex-gratia* family allowance to detenu's family @ 33⅓ per cent of the income of the person detained, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/- and maximum of Rs. 100/- per month. Such an allowance is sanctioned, on request, only if, after enquiries, the State Government is satisfied that the detenu is the bread earner and his detention has substantially affected the means of subsistence of his family. No such requestion for *ex-gratia* allowance has, so far, been received by the State Government, from any detenu.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों को संघ शासित क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना

6115. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों को बेहतर तथा एकीकृत प्रशासन दिलाने तथा उनका सर्वांगी सम्पूर्ण विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उन्हें संघ शसित क्षेत्र घोषित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : : (क) कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) सरकार का विचार है कि किसी खास राज्य में आर्थिक विकास में असंतुलन दूर करना अविर्य रूप से एक ऐसा मामला है जिसे योजनाबद्ध तरीके से किया ज. सकता है

लद्दाख में खनिज सम्पदा का दोहन

6116. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख के क्षेत्रों में बिलियन रुपए मूल्य की खनिज सम्पदा छिपी पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्पदा के दोहन के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है? और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में कोई ठोस योजना तैयार करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण और राज्य के भूतत्व और खनन विभाग द्वारा की गई खोजों

से लद्दाख क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त मूल्य के खनिज भंडार होने के संकेत मिले हैं । इस क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर कच्चे गंधक बोरेक्स और पोटाश और लवण के निक्षेप पाए गए हैं । खनिजों की और अधिक खोज की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ छोटे स्तर की इकाइयां जैसे चूना भट्टे, काले ग्रेनाइट आदि की कटाई पालिश करने की इकाइयां स्थापित की जा रही हैं । फिर भी लद्दाख क्षेत्र की खनिज सम्पदा वाणिज्यक विदोहन वहां पर आधारभूत सुविधाओं की स्थापना पर निर्भर होगा ।

Commission agent for H.M.T. watches at Khurda, district Puri

6118. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a commission agent has been appointed by H.M.T. watch company for assembling H.M.T. watches in the H.M.T. factory at Khurda in Puri district in Orissa;

(b) if so, since when such an H.M.T. watch company commission agent has been appointed there;

(c) terms and conditions for appointment of such private commission agent; and

(d) how many watches have been assembled in this factory at Khurda since its inception and how much commission this agent has earned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). HMT Limited have not appointed any commission agent at Khurda for asembling watches. Khurda is, however, among the places where a captive unit exists for the assembly of HMT watches. This unit has been set up by Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL)—a Govt. of Orissa undertaking—in the Joint Sector. The unit commenced production in March, 1980 and has assembled about 2.80 lakh watches till February, 1982. The assembly charges are paid in accordance with the terms and condition settled for the purpose.

Supply of Solar energy run pumpsets to Institutions in India

6119. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are supplying solar energy run pumpsets to some of the institutions free of cost;

(b) if so, the depth to which they can lift water;

(c) whether Governmen are conducting research to develop the above pumpsets to lift water at a dapth of more than 25 ft.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has installed solar photovoltaic pumpsets in several institutions for purposes of demonstration and field trail. In most cases, the institutions have met a part of the cost involved.

(b) and (c) The pumps presently being installed are capable of lifting water from depths upto 8 meters, which is adequate for certain parts of the country. Research is already in progress to develop pumps capable of lifting water from greater depths.

"Chinese Environmental Delegation"

6120. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had invited a Chinese environmental delegation to visit India;

(b) whether it is also proposed to enter into a permanent contract to share environmental knowledge between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

)b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

..Problems of Police Women

6121. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by a professor of Punjab University had revealed that a majority of police women wanted to withdraw from service due to stresses and strains and lack of opportunities in the police organisation;

(b) whether Government propose to change the nature of work for the police women to resemble more of a social worker and add attraction to it; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हैवी इंजीनियरी कारपोरेशन में घाटा

6122. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैवी इंजीनियरी कारपोरेशन में काफी वर्षों से घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कारपोरेशन को पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितना घाटा हुआ ;

(ग) घाटे के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निगम में उत्पादन को लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी हां

(ख)

वर्ष	लाभ (+) हानि (—) (करोड़ रु० में)
1978-79	(—) 27.27
1979-80	(—) 34.78
1980-81	(—) 51.13

(ग) हानियां मुख्यरूप से कम उत्पादन और उत्पादकता; कुछ भार केन्द्रों में संतुलित भार की कमी, 1980 तक अशांत औद्योगिक संबंधों, प्रबन्ध की कमियों और त्रुटियों (प्रमुख पदों का खाली रहना), बिजली की अपर्याप्त और अनियमित सप्लाई, लगातार हानियों के कारण कार्य संचालन पूंजी की कमी, संयंत्र के असंतोषजनक रखरखाव, और सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज के भारी बोझ के कारण हुई है ;

(घ) सरकार तथा निगम ने निम्नलिखित के लिए कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) शीर्ष-स्तर पर प्रबंधकों का सुदृढ़ और सुगठित दल नियुक्त करना;

(2) बिजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई का सुनिश्चय करना ;

(3) संयंत्र को लगातार और संतुलित कार्यभार प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से पुनावृत्तमूलक निर्माण वाली वस्तुओं के लिए अधिक क्रयादेश प्राप्त करना ;

(4) उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से एच० ई० सी० में औद्योगिक संबंधों और अनुशासन में सुधार लाना;

(5) नियमित रूप से संयंत्र के रखरखाव और मशीनों के ओवरहाल के लिए व्यवस्था करना ;

(6) उत्पादन आयोजन, जाब कास्टिंग की अद्यतन प्रणालियों, कम्प्यूटर प्रयोग का और अधिक इस्तेमाल प्रारम्भ करना;

(7) कार्य संचालन पूंजी के लिए योजनेतर ऋणों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देना;

(8) वस्तुसूची प्रबंध में सुधार लाना; और

(9) महत्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल प्राप्त करना।

इन उपायों के परिणाम मिलने शुरू हो गए हैं। अब निगम के पास 600 करोड़ रुपये के आदेश हैं और इस वर्ष एच० ई० सी० में 91.72 करोड़ रु० तक का (अप्रैल, 1981–फरवरी 1982) उत्पादन (अन्तर संयंत्र हस्तांतरण को छोड़ कर) हुआ है जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में 57.42 करोड़ रु० का उत्पादन हुआ था।

केरल में जाली अंक तालिका और नकली तलाक

6123. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल में जाली अंक तालिक जारी करने और वित्तीय लाभ उठाने के लिए पति-पत्नियों द्वारा पृथक-पृथक लिये गये नकली तलाक के आरोपों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और कितने मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है; और

(ख) इनमें से व्यवसाय-वार अर्थात राजनीतिज्ञ, सहकारी अधिकारी, डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर आदि कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर ऐसी हेराफेरी में शामिल होने का शक है या उन पर इनमें शामिल होने का आरोप है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) 27–3–1982 को राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार झूठे आरोप-पत्रों के संबंध में केरल में अब तक 60 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। नकली तलाकों के आरोपों के संबंध में कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों को व्यवसाय वार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

राजनीतिज्ञ	शून्य
विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी	8
डाक्टर जो सरकारी सेवा में हैं	1
डाक्टर जो प्राइवेट सेवा में हैं	3
सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी (अभियंता)	4
छात्र	17
संरक्षक और अन्य	27

Issue of SC|ST Certificate

6124. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some orders have been issued to Delhi State not to issue Scheduled Caste.Scheduled Tribe certificate to the SC|ST persons whose parents have migrated Delhi after 1951; if so the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such SC|ST persons have been denied SC|ST

certificate by their parent States as they and their families were not living there for the last so many years and had permanently settled in Delhi after acquiring house etc;

(c) whether the denial of such certificates to SC|ST persons had resulted in denial of constitutional privileges in the capital such as fee concession, scholarship and other employment facilities granted to SC|ST persons; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action to remedy the situation and not if the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are specified in relation to a particular State|Union Territory and specific areas within it. Persons belonging to Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe in respect of a particular State|Union Territory who have migrated to the Union Territory of Delhi after 20-9-1951 *i.e.* the date of notification of Presidential order, by which certain communities were scheduled as Scheduled Castes in relation to the Union Territory of Delhi, cannot legally be treated as Scheduled Caste in the Union Territory of Delhi in view of Article 341 of the Constitution and therefore there is no question of issuing Scheduled Caste Certificates to them by the Delhi Administration, such persons will have to obtain Scheduled Caste Certificates from the State of their permanent residence.

(b) to (d) The issue of Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe Certificates is within the purview of the State Governments| Union Territory Administrations. In ordeds to remove the difficulty exprienced by children of members of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes, who have migrated from one State to another, it has been suggested to State Governments| Union Territory Administrations, on 29th March, 1982 to give instructions to the certificate issuing authorities to issue the Caste Certificate|Tribe Certificate to the children of those persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have migrated from the State, on production of genuine certificates issued to their parents earlier, except in cases where the issuing authorities feel that detailed enquiry is necessary before issue of Caste Certificate|Scheduled Tribe certificate. It has also been clarified that only authorities of the State from where persons have migrated (not the authorities of the State to which they havemigrated) would be competent to issue Schduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe certificate to the children of such persons on the basis of production of Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe certificates issued to their parents. This will also apply to such migrants to the Union Territory of Delhi after 20-9-1951.

Import of Cement against inward, remittances from abroad

6125. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the scheme to allow import of cement against inward remittances from abroad; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the withdrawal of this concession?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Since priority allotment of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange was for construction of dwelling units which fall outside the criteria of eligibility for levy cement under the new policy announced by Government, the scheme was discontinued.

Recession in Tractor Industry

6126. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a recession in the tractor industry;

(b) if so, the causes of recession in this industry; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) It has been reported to the Government that the sale of agricultural tractors in the country has come down since November, 1981.

(b) The tractor manufacturers have attributed this fall in sales due to a credit squeeze effected by the financial institutions.

(c) The ARDC in consultation with the RBI has since agreed to provide interim accommodation aggregating to Rs. 70 crores approximately, Rs. 36 crores to commercial banks and Rs. 34 crores to State Land Development Banks, upto June, 1982 to enable them to meet the credit needs of the farmers for purchase of tractors. In addition, RBI is also providing, on merits, discretionary re-finance accommodation to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to the entire commercial banking system having regard to the performance of individual banks in providing credit to the farmers for purchase of tractors between mid-March and mid-June, 1982. It is expected that with these measures, the sale of agricultural tractors would again pick-up.

Investigation of Cases by CBI

6127. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending investigation by the CBI;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant in CBI;

(d) the steps taken by Govt. to fill them; and

(e) what action has been taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee set up to recommend the revised yardsticks for the investigation and prosecuting staff of the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) A total of 1231 cases were pending with CBI as on 28-2-1982. This figure cannot be said to be large in view of the fact that CBI registers as many cases every year and this much pendency is usual.

(c) The number of posts of investigating and prosecuting staff lying vacant in the CBI at present is 221, which is less than 10 per cent of the sanctioned strength.

(d) Efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts as early as possible.

(e) The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

Duty Levied on Indian Electronic Components increasing its cost

6128. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the duty levied on Indian electronic components had led to the high cost as much as three hundred per cent higher than International ones and consequently large mortality rate of enterprises in this sector;

(b) whether Government propose to bring concessions to the components manufacturing sectors to enable them to compete at the international prices;

(c) whether it is also propse to set up a monetary cell to render help to these units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. It is not true that the levy of duties has resulted in the prices of our electronic components being higher than international prices. Over the last few years, Government have provided several incentives/concessions for electronic component production. First, a new industrial

licensing and foreign collaboration policy was formulated and put into operation from 1980 as per statement attached Secondly, industrial licensing procedures have been streamlined and an Inter-Departmental Task Force has been operating for over two years now to expedite all aspects of industrial approvals for electronic component production. Thirdly, several fiscal and financial incentives have been provided in the Union Budget for the last three years. These have included higher rate of depreciation on capital equipment used in component production; the import duty on such capital equipment has been reduced in the Union Budget for 1982-83 to 25 per cent which is much less than for other industries. Fourthly, the import duty on raw materials (most of which are used in component production) and which had ranged mostly from 75 per cent to 200 per cent or even more, depending on the type of material involved, has been brought down on 59 materials in 1980, 60 materials in 1981 and 13 materials in 1982, to a uniform rate of 55 per cent, thereby reducing input costs to electronic component manufacturers. Fifthly, the import duty on finished components has been increased progressively from around 120 per cent a few years ago to 140 per cent in the Union Budget for 1982-83, thereby providing very high tariff protection to electronic component production.

As a result of these measures, not only have as many as 61 cases been aproved by the Licensing Committee|Project Approval Board, over 1980 and 1981 on the recommendation of Department of Electronics (DDE) but the number of entrepreneurs wishing to set up units to produce electronic components, has steadily increased. This is reflected in the numbers of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued over 1979 to 1981, as set out below:

Year	Number of Indusrial Licences issued	Number of Letters of Intent Issued
1979	20	40
1980	29	64
1981	29	78

While issuing these aprovals (many of which are to entrepreneurs|industrial groups new to electronics) the projects have been examined in depth in regard to the cost of production. It is ensured through the appraisal process, that there is a reasonable chance for the cost of production of the component concerned, to be comparable to that obtaining currently in the international market, provided Government levies, such as excise and customs duties, are excluded. As for the basic technical efficiently of operation of the project, it is expected that the entrepreneur would be able to attain international standards of such efficiency. Taking into account both these aspects, viz., cost of production and technical efficiency, it is expected that the projects approved over the last two years should be able to produce components in future at prices competitive to international prices.

The total investment in the 61 projects referred to above in terms of imported capital equipment is envisaged to be around Rs. 50 crores. This would amount to a total investment on the projects as a whole of about Rs. 100 crores. Annual production value equal to about Rs. 150 crores of components at current international prices is expected to result from this investment in about 3|4 years from now. This may be compared with the estimate that currently, the total production of electronic components resulting from all the past investments, amounts to around Rs. 100 crores in value at international prices. Thus, the trends in new investments on new projects in the field of electronic components approved primarily in 1980 and 1981, offer the prospect, when fully implemented, of increasing the total output of components by 150 per cent at international prices.

The detailed discussions and follow-up with entrepreneurs by the Department of

Electronics has indicated, that organising finance, management, project personnel and confirmed power availability, are some of the main problems likely to be faced in the realisation of these projects. It is recognised that close monitoring and follow-up of the approved projects is necessary in order to bring up the capacity and actual production as envisaged. The DDE is providing all assistance in this regard.

Statement

NOTE ON DDE POLICY REGARDING ELECTRONOIC COMPONENTS INDUSTRY

Plentiful availability of the numerous varieties of electronic components freely and at reasonable prices in India is considered to be the basic pre-requisite for giving a boost to the production of electronic equipments and systems. Hence, Department of Electronics has decided on the approach outlined below for the development of electronic components Industry:—

1. Promoting|lincensing | establishing components manufacture on a large and viable basis with a broad entrepreneur base would mean production somewhat in excess of purely domestic requirements. However, when the industry is grown on an internationally viable basis, immense export opportunities would be available.

2. Large capacities are required for economic viability on international scale as well as for ensuring product quality. This is technological compulsion due to the advent of automatic machinery. Accordingly the existing organised sector industries are encouraged to grow freely.

3. Looking to the demand position and the gestation periods, it is unlikely that the existing units would be able to meet the demand without substantial expansion and modernisation. Therefore, fresh capacity creation is considered necessary. The capacity is being promoted only on at internationally viable basis. We take into account the domestic demand as also the export opportunities while examining the costs and technologies in any proposal.

4. Regarding foreign technology, Department of Electronics policy is to freely allow technology import in areas of modern types of components. There are inadequacies in technology with the existing manufacturers and very few approvals have been obtained for Defence quality components.

5. Lower utilisation of capacities observed in some cases now, have been for reasons other than the demand constraints (generally managerial failures).

6. For the above reasons, components are unsuitable for production in the Small Scale Sector and both Department of Electronics and DCSSI have been writing to all Small Scale entrepreneurs for the past four|five years that it would be unwise to invest in componets manufacture in the Small Scale Sector and they would do so at their own risk since the Government may to be prepared to give protection.

Enquiry into Bokaro Steel Plant explosion

6129. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Miister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level technical Committee set up by the Steel Ministry on March 11, 1981 on Bokaro Steel Plant explosion, have traced the tragedy mainly to human factors;

(b) whether the real cause of the explosion is the dangerous concentration of carbon, air and fire at the site of the explosion;

(c) if so, whether Government have since fixed responsibility for the tragedy; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) The Committee's conclusion was that the explosion had occurred inside Blast Furnace Clean Gas Main between column Nos. 1 and 011 due to the presence of explosive mixture of air and coke oven gas and ignition of the same

resulting from some welding|gas cutting being carried out on or near the other surface of the Blast Furace Gas Main. The Committee, however, could not specify the reasons which had caused the leakage of coke oven gas and the point where the welding|gas cutting was undertaken.

The committee also held that senior officers of the concerned departments had failed in discharging their responsibilities. In the light of the observations made by the Committee, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against four officers.

Talks with Assam agitaiton Leaders

6130. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold any fresh talks with the Assam agitation leaders with a view to resolving the foreigners.

(b) if so, whether any new formula has been prepared to be placed before the Assam leaders for discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The next round of combined meeting of the Government, Leaders of pposition in Parliament and representatives of AASU| AAGSP is scheduled to commence on 7th April, 1982, in continuation of the efforts to find a solution to the problem.

घोष समिति रिपोर्ट

6131. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डा० ए० के० घोष की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है सरकार द्वारा उनमें से स्वीकृत तथा कितनों सिफारिशों को अस्वीकृत किया गया है तथा अस्वीकृति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) समिति के सदस्यों, उन संस्थानों तथा व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिससे परामर्श किया गया था ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) समझा जाता है कि संकेत सीमेंट उद्योग विकास समिति की ओर है जिसके अध्यक्ष थे डा० ए० के० घोष, अध्यक्ष औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो। समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित है :—

1. देश भर में सभी सीमेंट एककों के लिये कारखाने से निकले समय का एक ही संधारण मूल्य होना चाहिये,

2 सीमेंट का आंशिक विनियन्त्रण तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू किया जाए,

3. सभी विद्यमान एक अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का 75 प्रतिशत सीमेंट पहले सीमेंट नियन्त्रक को देने और इससे अधिक उत्पादन की कितनी भी मात्रा को बिना किसी मूल्य अथवा वितरण निन्त्रण के खुले बाजार में बेचने की अनुमति दी जाए,

4. 1–1–82 से उत्पादन आरम्भ करने वाले सभी नए एककों के लिए चार वर्ष की अवधि तक लेवी सीमेंट की मात्रा उत्पादन के 60 प्रतिशत पर निश्चित की जाए; और

5. न्यूनावधि में सीमेंत आपूर्ति की कमी को पूरा करने और मुक्त बाजार में इसकी कीमतों को स्थिर रखने के लिये वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा साधे अथवा राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से सीमेंट के आयात किये जाने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए ।

सीमेंट उद्योग के विकास सम्बन्धी समिति की इन सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय दिनांक 27-2-1982 के प्रेस टिप्पण में दिए गए हैं जिसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है [**ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल.टी.--3800/82**] समिति की अन्य सिफारिशों पर अंतिम रूप से निर्णय लिए जाने के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सीमेंट उद्योग विकास संबंधी समिति निम्न प्रकार थी :—

1 डा० ए० के० घोष, अध्यक्ष, औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो।

2. श्री एन० राजन, अपर सचिव एवं वित्तीय सलाहकार, उद्योग मंत्रालय

3. श्री मोनतोक सिंह अहलुवालिया, आर्थिक सलाहकार वित्त मंत्रालय

4. श्री जे० एस० अय्यर, मुख्य सलाहकार (लागत) वित्त मंत्रालय

5. श्री आर० जयरामन, सदस्य, औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो।

6. श्री टी० एन० श्रीनिवासन, सदस्य, औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो।

7. डा० एस० के० चौपड़ा, कार्यवाहक महानिदेशक, भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान,

8. डा० एस० ए० दवे, कार्यकारी निदेशक, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, बम्बई।

9. श्री सुमेर बंसल, दरियागंज, दिल्ली।

समिति ने अन्यों के साथ विद्यमान सीमेंट कारखानों नये सीमेंट एक्कों, मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों, सीमेंट मशीन उत्पादकों, भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र नई दिल्ली, प्रमुख देशों के भारतीय दूतावासों, उच्च आयोगों तथा अनेक अधिक सीमेंट उपभोक्ताओं आदि से परामर्श किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य आदिवासी सहकारी विकास निगम के लिए सहायता

6132. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य आदिवासी सहकारी विकास निगम की स्थापना के लिए अपेक्षित शेयर पूंजी में वह योगदान करें ;

(ख) यदि हां तो राज्य सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि मांगी र ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रस्तावित अधिकृत व्यय 10 करोड़ रुपए है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को व्यय का 51% वह न करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से विस्तृत प्रस्ताव की प्रतीक्षा है।

Chakkamar Community

6133. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting for including Chakkamar Community of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Representations have been received for the inclusion of Chakkamar Community in

the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala.

(b) Amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes require legislation by Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The above representation as well as many other recommendations, suggestions and representations in respect of all the States|Union Territories are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments including that of Kerala and with the Registrar General of India and in accordance with relevant criteria. The comments from some of the State Governments|Union Territories including that of Kerala are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

Registration of traders

6134. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the application received during the year 1979-80 for registration as Traders on the advertisements issued by SAIL are still pending;

(b) in view of 7.2 million tonnes of saleable steel produced during 1981-82 and further improvement in production during 1982-83, whether Government would review the distribution policy for registering more traders under various BSO in our country;

(c) if so, to find out domestic market and to meet out the domestic needs, whether Government would finalise the long pending applications for registering traders; and

(d) if so, when the entire net work for distribution would be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). With the improvement in production and availability of steel, SAIL has recently relaxed its distribution procedures. After fulfilling the demands of priority sectors and registered demands from actual consumers, available steel material is offered to any customer including traders. SAIL branch offices display availability notices and all traders are given opportunity to lift materials. There is no need for any registration to buy these materials from the branches.

Number of cases pending under EPF Act

6135. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI D. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases are pending under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 all over India; if so, the details there of region-wise and year-wise as on 31st December, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Legal Cells in various regions in the country are mostly mis-managed in as much as there are no qualified Law Officers with experience in Bar; and

(c) if so, the action being proposed to be taken to improve upon the prevailing situation besides putting more funds for legal expenditure to contest the cases in refund and appeal in various High Courts all over India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) A statement showing the number of prosecution cases pending with the courts as on 31st December 1981 is attached.

(b) and (c). There are at present no Legal Cells under the EPF Organisation. However, a Legal Cell is expected to be set up at the Headquarters' Office of the Organisation in New Delhi shortly. The question of setting up of Legal Cell in the Regions would be considered, after the Legal Cell at the Headquarters starts functioning.

Statement

	E.P.F.				F.P.				E.D.L.I.			
	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Over 1 year	Total No. of cases	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Over 1 year	Total	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Over 1 year	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	158	17	4	179	28	21	7	56	49	7	..	56
2. North Eastern Region	..	..	392	392	..	..	34	34	..	53	23	76
3. Bihar	133	116	5,048	5,297	..	..	..	..	..	23	116	139
4. Delhi	44	61	233	338	..	13	87	100	..	..	..	..
5. Gujarat	16	12	197	225	9	8	26	43	14	8	21	43
6. Karnataka	46	55	392	493	9	16	27	122	9	15	87	111
7. Kerala	596	38	54	688	79	21	104	224	62	46	28	136
8. Madhya Pradesh	41	41	644	726	6	14	263	283	10	28	409	447
9. Maharashtra	1,392	917	411	2,720	714	261	235	1,210	243	498	385	1,126
10. Orissa	302	157	440	899	45	30	4	88	73	39	8	120
11. Punjab	19	124	1,218	1,361	29	..	32	61	..	104	177	281
12. Rajasthan	24	8	134	166	14	8	96	118	17	3	40	60
13. Tamilnadu	341	205	733	1,279	..	..	..	..	28	8	8	44
14. Uttar Pradesh	968	176	239	1,383	..	..	..	..	104	46	333	483
15. West Bengal	1,961	2,370	10,104	14,435	2,268	905	1,505	4,678	496	298	375	1,129
Total :	6,041	4,297	20,243	30,581	3,201	1,326	2,490	7,017	1,105	1,136	2,010	4,251

लोगों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर और दोषपूर्ण आर्थिक नीतियां

6136. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग द्वारा आम आदमी को लाभ पहुंचाने तथा उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं के बावजूद अत्यधिक पूंजी कुछ पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में आ जाने और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या देश की अब तक की आर्थिक नीतियां दोषपूर्ण हैं या सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणाओं और वास्तविक कार्यवाही में अन्तर के कारण लोगों को गुमराह किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार भूमिहीनों बेरोजगारों और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों के लिए रोजगार योजनाएं बनाने का प्रयास करेगी ताकि ऐसे परिवारों को रोजगार मिल सके और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस बी चव्हाण): (क) योजना और आर्थिक विकास में सरकारी कार्यनीतियों का प्रमुख उद्देश्य विकास के फलों के लाभ का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करना और आर्थिक शक्ति के कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथ में संकेन्द्रण को नियंत्रित करना है एकाधिकार और निर्बन्धनात्मक व्यापार प्रणाली अधिनियम जैसे विधायन सहित सरकार की राजकोषीय औद्योगिक और अन्य आर्थिक नीतियां, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी नीति साधन हैं कि एकाधिकार घरानों का प्रचालन राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिए हानिकारक न हो। प्रस्तावना में बताए अनुसार, एकाधिकार और निर्बन्धनात्मक व्यापार प्रणाली अधिनियम का प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था के प्रचालन के परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक सत्ता का सामान्य हितों के प्रतिकूल संकेन्द्रण न हो। सरकार की औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने की नीतियों और विकास की कार्य-नीति में सरकारी क्षेत्र पर दिए गए बल का उद्देश्य आर्थिक सत्ता के कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथों में अनावश्यक संकेन्द्रण को नियंत्रित करना है।

गरीबी की स्थिति में उत्तरोत्तर कमी को हमारे देश में योजना के निर्माण में एक मूल विषय के रूप में माना जाता है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए इन वर्षों में गरीबी समाप्त करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। निस्संदेह इनसे देश में गरीबी की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। पारिवारिक उपभोक्ता व्यय के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों पर आधारित गरीबी के तुलनीय अनुमानों से यह दिखाई देता है कि वर्ष 1972–73 से वर्ष 1977–78 के बीच की अवधि में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के रूप में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर गरीबी 51.5 प्रतिशत से कम होकर 48.1 प्रतिशत रह गई है।

(ख) छठी योजना में मुख्य रूप से परिसंपत्तियों और कुशलताओं के अंतरण और वर्ष के खाली रहने के मौसम में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के द्वारा गरीबी को दूर करने के अनेक कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण रोजगारोन्मुख कार्यक्रम ये हैं : राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, स्वरोगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण, रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम, ऑपरेशन फ्लड–2 आदि।

वेतन युक्त/मजदूरी युक्त रोजगार की समिति गुंजाइ को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना में स्वरोजगार के लिए नए दृष्टिकोण की सिफारिश की गई है । स्वरोजगार के लिए राष्ट्र स्तरीय संदर्शन समिति ने स्व-रोजगार के लिए विशेष सहायता पाने वाले लक्ष्यित समूहो में से भूमिहान श्रमिक परिवारों का निर्धारण किया है । योजना में छठी योजना की अवधि में सभी जिलों में जिला जनशक्ति आयोजना और रोजगार सृजन परिषदों का गठन करके बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए विकेन्द्रित नीति की सिफारिश की गई है । प्रस्तावित परिषदों के विभिन्न कार्यों के संदर्भ में, छठी योजना के दस्तावेज (पैरा 13.56) में यह बताया गया है कि रोजगार चाहने वाली जनशक्ति और वेतनयुक्त, मजदूरीयुक्त रोजगार और स्व-रोजगार के लिए उपलब्ध अवसरों के विश्लेषण के आधार पर न्यूनतम "प्रति परिवार एक रोजगार" के कार्यक्रम को आरम्भ करने के लिए एक उपयुक्त कार्यनीति तैयार की जाएगी । इन कार्यक्रमों और तैयार की गई कार्यनीतियों के कार्यान्वयन से भूमि बेरोजगारों और गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को लाभ मिलेगा ।

Collaboration in Maruti

6137. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the foreign manufacturers and the terms and conditions offered for the capital investment for collaboration in the Maruti project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Proposal for collaboration with Maruti Udyog Limited were received from various overseas manufacturers including some from Japan and some from West Europe. It will not be in the commercial interest of Maruti Udyog Limited to disclose presently the terms and conditions of the offers of these companies which are under consideration.

Names of Certificate holders who want to import 100 years old mini paper plants

6138. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the import ceritificate holders for importing machinery for mini-paper plants are going for more than 100 years old plants and asking institutional finance for such dealings;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in such cases; and

(c) names of the certificate holders who want to import 100 year old mini-paper plants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Definition of Industrially backward areas

6139. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to define industrially backward areas Tehsils|Taluka-wise and not district-wise;

(b) whether this change would not be more rational and also practical; and

(c) the Central Government plan to make this change in policy

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The entire question of development of industrially backward areas including the criteria for identifying the same is under examination pending a decision to be taken on the Report on Industrial Dispersal submitted by the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas.

Subsidy for bringing salt by sea from West Coast to East Coast

6140. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government of India to resume the subsidy which was withdrawn from the traders who used to bring salt by sea from the West Coast to the East coast of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme for payment of subsidy to cover increase in coastal freight rates on salt effective from 9th July 180 was valid upto 31st March 1981 only. It was not extended beyond that date as the impact of increase on the price of salt for consumer was only marginal.

Setting up of nucleus plants in Midnapur

6141. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the backward areas which have been developed/still developing/will be developed in the country state-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that the big district in India namely Midnapur in West Bengal is an industrially backward district; and

(c) the steps taken by Government through nucleus plants or otherwise for the development of this district?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Lists of backward areas eligible for concessional finance and Central Investment Subsidy have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the instance of the Government of West Bengal, Jalpaiguri and Bankura districts have been identified for initiating nucleaus Plant programme.

However, Midnapur district is already a notified district with access to concessional finance, Central Investment Subsidy, tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials etc., for its industrial development.

Productivity councils and works committees

6142. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of productivity councils and works committees are inactive and lying dormant; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to offer financial and other aid with a view to reactive them and make them useful in the post harvest farm operations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of "National Science and Technology entrepreneurial development board"

6143. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of unemployed Scientists, Technologists throughout the country as on 31st December, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that even in Government, Public and Joint Sector various vacancies on sanctioned posts are lying unfilled due to procedural or other delays;

(c) whether Government have planned to establish a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurial Development Board, to set up a "Single Window" assistance in employing or setting up units for Scientists and Technologists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) According to the Sixth Plan (1980—85) Document of the Planning Commission, total unemployment among the scientific and technical persons at the level of degree holders in science|diploma holders in engg. and equivalent and above was of the order of 2.9 lakhs as at the beginning of 1980. Among these, unemployed post-graduates in engineering, medicine and agricultural were of the order of 46,000. Estimates for unemployed scientists and technologists as on 31st December, 1981 are not available.

(b) At the recommendations of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, Government have issued instructions for taking urgent steps on priority to fill up oll vacant posts requiring scientific and technical qualifications.

(c) and (d). "National Science Technology Entrepreneurial Development Board" has already been set up by a resolution of the government dated 18th January, 1982, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on 19th February 1982.

Value of Mineral products in 1980

6144. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1980 the total mineral products in the country were valued at Rs. 2146 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of total mineral products in the country Bihar alone accounted for 29.5 per cent of the production; and

(c) if so, the amount paid as royalty to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Total mineral production in India excluding atomic minerals and minar minerals during 1980 was valued at Rs. 2,090 crores;

(b) Bihar's share was 30.2 per cent;

(c) According to the Revenue and Receipts Details furnished along-with the Budget 1982-83 to the Bihar State Legislature, the receipt from Mineral Concession Fee, Rent and Royalty (Adhikar Shulk) for 1980-81 is Rs. 42.06 crores.

Forged signature of MPs on passport Application

6146. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of forged signature of Members of Parliament on the passport application have been detected by Government during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the details regarding the arrests of persons made in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The Police have so for registered 7 cases since 25th December, 1981 on complaints that signatures of Members of Parliament were forged for getting passports. 4 of these cases have been registered on complaints lodged by the Members of Parliament and 3 cases have been registered on complaints lodged by the Regional Passport Officers. So far 5 persons have been arrested in 3 of the above cases. All the 7 cases are under investigation.

Opening of Training centres for SC|ST to Compete for all India Services

6147. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of training Centres to impart training to the SC/ST candidates to compete and for getting services for All India Services States Services have been opened throughout the country;

(b) if so, the names of such places in the country where such Centres have been opened during the last 3 years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the State of Maharashtra not a single such Centre has been opened inspite of demand and availability of eligible candidates; and

(d) whether Government propose to open such Centre in Maharashtra and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of pre-examination Coaching Centres so far sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of 'Coaching & Allied Scheme' is annexed, indicated those of the Centres, which were sanctioned during the last 3 years, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3801|82.*]

(c) The following three Centres have been sanctioned for Maharashtra during 1981-82:

1. Shivaji University, Vidya Nagar, Kolhapur.

2. Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

3. Nasik District Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Central Office, Shivaji Nagar, Gangapur Road, Nasik.

(d) Does not arise.

Socio-Economic Survey of Tribal Population of U.P.

6148. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a socio-economic survey of the tribal population of U.P. was conducted by some Government institution;

(b) whether it was discovered that many of the tribals there subsist on the forest leaves; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to ameliorate their plight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scheduled Tribes subsist on agriculture and minor forst produce.

(c) Integrated tribal development projects are being implemented in tribal sub-Plan area, aimed at their alround socio-economic development.

Setting up of working Group on Steel

6149. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up a working group on Steel; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Iron and Steel to prepare the broad long-term profile of the steel demand and the development programme of steel industry upto the turn of the Century (2000 A. D.)

(b) A statement giving the composition and terms of reference of the Working Group is attached.

Statement

Composition	
1. Secretary, Department of Steel	Chairman
2. A representative of Deptt. of Heavy Industry	Member
3. A representative of Deptt. of Industrial Development	Member
4. Representatives of the Planning Commission, Division and P.F. Division	Member
5. A representative of Ministry of Railways	Member
6. A representative of Deptt. of Power	Member
7. A representative of Deptt. of Coal	Member
8. A representative of SAIL	Member
9. A representative of DGTD	Member
10. A representative of BICP	Member
11. A representative of Deptt. of Steel	Member-Secretary.

The Working Group may co-opt any additional member(s) and set up any sub-group(s) as considered necessary.

II. *Terms of Reference* ...

1. To formulate a perspective plan for the development of steel industry in the country upto the turn of the century taking into account, other factors, particularly the following:—

(i) the demand and its pattern that is likely to develop;

(ii) the need to provide infrastructural support to other sectors of economy;

(iii) the infrastructural support, *viz.*, raw material, power, transportation facilities that would be required and the financial resources necessary for implementation of the development plan;

(iv) the technological options that may be available and the strategy most suited to Indian conditions.

2. To suggest measures that may be adopted for development of such manufacturing, techological and managerial capabilities as may be required for implementing the development plan.

Appointment of Counsellors in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6150. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the Administration appointed five persons from the members of Council as 'Counsellors' who hold office and virtually function as a quasi-cabinet;

(b) if so, the justification for appointing the whole lot of Counsellors in place of electing at least some of them;

(c) whether Government has any plan to change the system;

(d) if so, the details of the same plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e). The Andaman and Nico-

bar Islands (Administration) Regulation, 1979 promulgated by the President under article 240 of the Constitution provides for the constitution of a Pradesh Council with the right to discuss and make recommendations to the Administrator of the Islands on important matters relating to the administration of the Islands. 24 members of the Council are indirectly elected by Pradhans of Panchayats in the Andaman group of Islands, members of Port Blair Municipal Board and Ceptains of Tribals in the Nicobar group of Islands from among themselves. As provided in the Regulation, the Administrator has appointed 5 of these members as Counsellors. The Counsellors may be consulted by the Administrator on any matter relating to the administration of the Islands and, in order that such consultation is done in an organised and syetematic manner, specific subjects have been assigned to each Counsellor. Since the Counsellors do not have any executive authority and the views expressed by them are only recommendatory and also because they are not responsible to the pradesh Council, Government does not find it necessary to make any change in this system.

Research for Harnessing Solar Energy

6152. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sah Industrial Research Institute, Varanasi has made big research for harnessing solar energy;

(b) whether it is also proposed to develop an electric car, solar cooker etc. to save energy; and

(c) if so, by what time these things will find a place in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Sah Industrial Research Institute is reported to have developed solar water heaters and solar cookers.

(b) and (c). Several devices and systems based on renewable sources of energy have been developed in the country under programmes sponsored by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). Some of these are now available on a commercial basis, including Solar water heaters, solar cookers, wind mills, etc. Battery powered two-wheelers are also available in the market. Some prototype battery powered commercial vehicles have been made under programmes sponsored by CASE and are under-going performance evaluation. These vehicles are expected to be available in the market in a few years' time.

Number of Strikes Declared Illegal under Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981

6153. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes that have been declared illegal either by Central Government or State Governments from 1 August, 1981 to 31 January, 1982 under the provision of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981;

(b) what are the specific reasons for stoppage of work by labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 came into force on the 23rd September, 1981. It replaced the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 promulgated on 26th July, 1981. The Act as well as the Ordinance replaced by it conferred powers only on the Central Government to prohibit strikes in any essential service. The powers to prohibit strikes in essential services available under the Ordinance of the Act, as the case may be, have been used by the Central Government on three occasions as indicated below:—

(i) Strikes in essential services such as posts & Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Oil Refineries, Banking etc. in the State of Assam were prohibited by an

order issued under the Ordinance on 14th August, 1981. The order was issued in the context of the situation arising out of the call for 'Assam BANDH' on 15th August, 1981, given by the Assam Agitators.

(ii) An order was issued under the Act on 22nd October, 1981 to prohibit strikes in any essential service in the Maharashtra State Electricity Board constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948) for the State of Maharashtra. It was issued in the context of the strike threat by the Subordinate Engineers' Association of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

(iii) In the context of the 'Assam BANDH' on 19th and 20th November, 1981, an order was issued on 18-11-1981 under the Act, in superssession of the earlier order dated 14-8-1981. Besides prohibiting strikes in the essential services covered by the order dated 14-8-1981, the order dated 18-11-1981 also covered essential services in any establishment or undertaking dealing with the production of goods for defence purposes or the production, supply or distribution of coal, power, steel or fertilizers etc.

Supply of cement for construction of Gurwarasd|Mandirs etc.

6154. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY of pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised Cement Policy will have any impact on the supply of cement for the construction of Religious Institutions like Gurdwaras|Mandirs etc.;

(b) whether Religious Institutions will continue to get the cement on permits issued by Delhi Administration as was being done earlier; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Paper in 1980 and 1981

6155. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a comfortable supply position in respect of paper within the country;

(b) if so, to what extent the indigenous production of paper rose during 1981 as against the production during 1980 and the extent to which the demand was met indigenously;

(c) whether in view of the rise in the indigenous production of paper and comfortable supply position to meet the demand, there is any proposal with the Government to discontinue|reduce the import of paper and to lift the ban on exports; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yse, Sir. The production of paper and board increased from a level of 11.12 lakh tonnes in 1980 to a level of about 12.35 lakh tonnes in 1981. The indigenous production is by and large adequate to meet the demand.

(c) and (d). A close watch is being kept on domestic production trends and demand to assess the needs for tuture imports and|or possible exports of paper.

Change of cadre by I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

6156. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of officers of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service cadres (separately) who applied for change of cadres in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1980-81 and the current year sepearately;

(b) number out of them which were accepted and rejected; and

(c) how many of them were accepted or rejected on non-compassionate grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Cement Factories in Rajasthan

6157. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences for setting up of cement factories keeping in view the availability of cement stone in abundance in Sirohi district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of licences proposed to be issued during 1982-83; and

(c) the number of licences already issued and to whom issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) One industrial licence to Messrs Straw Products Limited and four letters of intent to other parties have been issued so far for setting up cement plants in Sirohi District of Rajasthan. Further, an application for expansion of licensed capacity of M|S. Straw Products and another application for change of location to Sirohi District of Rajasthan are being processed at present.

Licences for starting Small Scale Cement Plants in Tamil Nadu

6158. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private members from Tamil Nadu have applied for licence to start a small scale cement plant in 1981-82;

(b) if so, the number of applications received by the Government of India so far; and

(c) the number of licences issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One application for Industrial licence and two applications for registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development for setting up mini cement plants in Tamil Nadu have so far been received during 1981-82.

(c) While no Industrial licence has so far been issued, in respect of one application registration with the Directorate General Development has been granted.

Cheating of job seekers

6159. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased state:

(a) the number of cases filed so far against so-called man-power agents and brokers who lured poor innocent people to part with thousands of rupees by promising them to secure employments in foreign countries;

(b) the action taken by Government against them in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to ban bogus private firms which undertake to secure jobs abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During the years 1980-81, 127 complaints on different counts including cheating against recruiting agents were received and these were reported to the police authorities. On the basis of these reports, 35 persons were arrested, four of whom have been convicted in the courts, 111 cases are pending investigation and 11 charges could not be substantiated. In addition to the com-

plaints filed by the administrative department, private individuals and aggrieved parties can also file complaints with the police, the details of which are not reported to the administrative department.

(b) and (c). Appropriate action under the law is taken by the courts against the manpower agents and brokers who are found guilty. Government is also contemplating taking suitable legislative steps.

खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा खरीद

6160. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली सामान की खरीद प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्पादकों और सहकारी संगठनों के बजाय प्राइवेट व्यापारियों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण उद्योगों से करता है; जिससे सभी प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार फैलता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में कोई नीति निर्धारित करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी नहीं, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्रामोद्योग के उत्पाद को खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों से खरीदा जात है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Filling of Post of special Officer for Lingustic Minorities

6161. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Special Officer for Linguistice Minorities is| had been being lying vacant since long;

(b) if so, for how long the post has| had been lying vacant;

(c) the reasons for the undue delay in filling the post; and

(d) if the post is not yet filled up time by which it is expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The post of Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (which has been designated as Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities) had fallen vacant in May, 1977 with the resignation of Smt. Neera Dogra. No full-time appointment was made against this post. However, the then Director General (Backward Classes Welfare) in the Ministry of Home Affairs was asked to look after the duties and responsibilities of the post of the Special Officer in addition to his own duties. Since his superannuation on 31st March, 1980 the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been looking after the duties and responsibilities of the post of the Special Officer.

2. In the meanwhile the Government has set up a Minorities Commission vide their Resolution dated 12th January, 1978. The Commission is entrusted with the function of safeguarding the interests of Minorities whether based on religion or language. The Commission as at presently constituted has Justice Shri M. H. Beg, former Chief Justice of India as its Chairman and the following as its Members:—

1. Shri K. T. Satarawala

2. Shri Ven. Kushok G. Bakula

3. Giani Sujan Singh

4. Shri S. A. Dorai Sebastian, M.P.

3. No final decision has been taken in the matter of making a substantive appointment to the post of Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

Slump in Gold Production

6162. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable slump in gold production in India since 1976;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as against 3152 kg. production of gold in 1976, production of gold in 1981 has been 2341 kg.; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There has been a fall in the production of gold in India since 1976-77.

(b) The total production of gold in the country by the three producing units viz Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited and Hindustan Copper Limited (which produces gold as a by product only) was 3119.685 Kg. in 1976-77 as against 2405.858 Kg. in 1980-81.

(c) The fall in gold production in 1980-81 compared to 1976-77 is mainly due to drop in the grade of ore mined as high grade or gets progressively depleted in the Kolar Gold Fields mined by Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

Committee to consider workings of Laboratories

6163. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was constituted by the Government to consider whether the laboratories working under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be allowed to function under the same organisation or they may be transferred to the 'USER' Ministries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has since submitted its report to the Government; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Committee have made any suggestion for better utilisation of the Scientific research done in these laboratories by the industries than being done at present and a proper dissemination of information is done to the small scale industries and if so, the details on the recommendations made and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). For National Laboratories, three Museums and ten Research Associations were transferred to 'USER' Ministries w.e.f. 1.4.1978. The four National Labouratories were transferred back to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) w.e.f. 1.2.1981. The question of the retransfer to CSIR or otherwise of the three Museums and ten Research Associations was reviewed by two Committees, constituted by CSIR, one for the Museums and the other for the Research Associations. The Committee on Museums submitted its report on 28.8.1981 and the one on Research Associations on 29-9-1981.

The Committees, *Inter-alia,* recommended that the three Museums and the ten Research Associations need not be retransferred to CSIR. These recommendations were accepted by CSIR Society at its meeting held on December 4, 1981. The matter is now receiving Government's attention.

Subsidy for movement of Salt by Coastal Shipping

6164. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on stoppage of salt transport by rail, the extra transport charge which was being subsidised by Union Government for movement of salt to West Bengal by coastal shipping has also been stopped since 1 April, 1981; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). There was no stoppage of salt transport by rail. The subsidy scheme to cover increase in coastal freight rates on salt effective from 9-7-1980 was valid upto 31-3-1981 only. It was not extended beyond that date as the impact of increase in freight rates on the price of the salt for consumer was only marginal.

Pruning of States Annual Plans

6165. SHRI XAVIR ARAKAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many State plans are cut or pruned by the Centr and which are these States; and

(b) whether it is a acft that overdraft is the main reason for pruning these State plans; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement indicating State-wise position of the revised approved outlays for the Annual Plan 1980-81, as compared to the originally approved outlays is attached. The position in respect of the Annual Plan 1981-82 would become clear after the close of the current financial year.

(b) No, Sir. The reduction made in the outlays originally approved for the concerned States for 1980-81 was due to several factors.

Statement

States Annual Plan 1980–81 *Originally Approved Outlays and Revised Approved Outlays*

(Rs. crores)

STTES'	ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81	
	Approved outlay	Revised Approved outlay
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	501·00	491·51
2. Assam	198·00	196·27
3. Bihar	476·61	464·43
4. Gujarat	524·63	524·63
5. Haryana	250·12	227·84
6. Himachal Pradesh	90·00	90·00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	147·48	147·48
8. Karnataka	384·55	367·30
9. Kerala	273·00	273·00
10. Madhyra Pradesh	541·00	541·00
11. Maharashtra	882·90	882·90
12. Manipur	41·85	41·85
13. Meghalaya	43·31	43·31
14. Nagaland	36·13	34·45
15. Orissa	250·16	250·16
16. Punjab	300·00	286·39
17. Rajasthan	333·86	302·18
18. Sikkim	21·02	21·02
19. Tamil Nadu	411·23	408·48
20. Tripura	39·81	38·95
21. Uttar Pradesh	933·83	881·14
22. West Bengal	575·10	558·12
Total – States	7255·59	7072·21

Setting up of Central Projects in West Bengal

6166. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central projects Government propose to set up in West Bengal during Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the details of proposed projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In the Sixth Plan, priority has been given to all ongoing schemes and modernisation/replacement programmes. New Schemes have been identified and provided for based on techno-economic considerations taking into account the overall constraints of resources. However, details of Central Sector Projects, for which locational decisions have been taken and which have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for locations in the State of West Bengal are listed below:-

	Outlays (1980-85) (Rs.in crores)
1. Durgapur Steel Plant	179·65
2. Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	31·28
3. *Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.*	
(a) Plant rehabilitation scheme	2·54
(b) Tenth Coke oven Battery	11·86
(c) Diversification of Kulti Works	6·00
(d) Sinter Plant with ancillaries	40·00
4. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	3·90
5. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	10·35
6. *Hindustan Fertilirer Corporation*	
(a) Durgapur Project including granulation plant and captive power plant	18·85
(b) Haldia project including gas turbine and captive power plant	73·10
(c) Other facilities at Durgapur	2·74
(d) Other facilities at Haldia	3·12
7. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4·13
8. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	8·20
9. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	12·00
10. (a) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Co.	3·75
(b) Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur	15·78
(c) National Instruments Ltd.	0·53
(d) Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0·75

1	2	3
11.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd., Calcutta	2·00
12.	Braithwaite Ltd., Calcutta	12·10
13.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Calcutta	12·27
14.	Jessops & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	8·19
15.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Durgapur	13·56
16.	Lagan Jute Ltd.	2·00
14.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (Bird & Co.)	4·00
18.	Modernisation and improvement of equipment at N.S.Dry Dock, Calcutta	4·18
19.	India Government Mint	1·50
20.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	5·63
		493·96

Grant of Selection Grade to Officers

6167. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the following criteria for grant of selection grade to officers:—

Parameters

A: Minimum years of service

B: Fitness for higher post

C: Supression

Senior Selection Grade

A: 20 yrs.

B: To be assessed 'fit' by respective promotion Board.

C: Grading of one 'R'

Junior Selection Grade

A: 15 yrs.

(b) if so, the reasons why yardstick should also not be made applicable to the stagnating categories of Government servants; and

(c) whether a copy of Government orders issued on the subject will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Senior Selection Grade|Junior Selection Grade for Central Government officers have not been introduced; nor is there any proposal in this behalf. However, the Government has decided in principal to introduce a non-functional Selection Grade in the scale of pay of Rs. 2000- 2250/- in organised Group 'A' Central Services. The guidelines in this regard are still under consideration.

Capacity of Laundry Shop Produced by Hindustan Lever

6168. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether laundry soap is an item reserved for the small scale sector;

(b) whether the capacity for production of laundry soap has been specified in the case of Hindustan Lever Limited,

a subsidiary of Uni-lever Ltd., the biggest soap manufacturer in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the capacity so prescribed;

(d) whether the Hindustan Lever Ltd. is obliged to give the details of its laundry and toilet soap produced every year separately; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). M|s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. hold Registration Certificates issued under Section 10 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of 'Soaps.' As the Registration Certificates do not indicate their productive capacity, the Company has applied for an appropriate endorsement which is under consideration. A decision will be taken in the light of existing policy on the subject. Once this done there will be a specific capacity indicated on the Registration Certificates for toilet soap and laundry soap respectively. It will then be necessary for the Company to give details of its laundry and toilet soap produced every year separately.

Power Cut in Major Mines of Hindustan Zinc Limited

6169. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all major mines of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. in Udaipur district have been virtually shut down due to total power cut by the Rajasthan Electricity Company;

(b) if, so, the period since the mines are shut down and the extent of loss; and

(c) the action is proposed to be taken to open the mines and start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The working of the Zawar and Maton mines of the Hindustan Zinc Limited in Rajasthan has been affected adversely on account of power cuts|interruptions by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board from time to time. However, the mines have not been shut down completely. There was 100 per cent power for 29 days and 42 days at Zawar Group of Mines and Maton Rockphosphate Mines respectively during the period April, 1981 to February, 1982.

The loss in production of concentrates on account of power cuts during April, 1981 to February, 1982 at Zawar Group of Mines and at Maton Mines has been 8418 MT and 15360 MT respectively.

To meet the partial requirements of power, the Company has installed two stand-by Diesel Generating sets of 3.5 MW capacity each at Zawar Group of Mines and also propose to instal a 530 KW Diesel Generating set at Maton Mines to meet the emergency requirements in case of power cuts. A proposal to set up a Captive Power Plant for the Rajasthan based units of the Company to supplement the power supply by Rajasthan State Electricity Board is under Consideration of Government.

Dharna in B.H.E.L.

6170. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited employees have resorted to indefinite dharna for getting their long standing demands fulfilled;

(b) whether they have also threatened that if their demands are not fulfilled they may stop the working of all the power projects in the country;

(c) if so, the demands that they are agitating for; and

(d) the Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The All India BHEL Power Employees

Union representing abont 1960 employees working at various BHEL sites has resorted to indefinite Dharna with effect from 1-3-1982 with further threat to go on indefinite strike.

(c) A copy of their Charter of Demands dated 1-1-1982 is enclosed.

(d) Government hopes that the bilateral discussions between BHEL management and the said Union would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

Charter of Demands

1st January, 1982

(1) Wage of the work charged workers be revised immediately as existing wage structure was fixed long before which has been reduced to a considerable extent due to soaring prices and the same is lowest one in the whole of the public Sectores.

(2) Recognition and accommodation to the union, special leave to the Office bearers and enhanced TA|DA for the Union Representatives be given.

(3) Subleting of work to private contractors and labour contract system be abolished once for all from BHEL PP& SD.

(4) Transfer of workers to other sites on productive job who have been forced by the management to sit idle at closed/ about to be closed sites and full utilisation of services of workers who have also been forced to sit idle without any work and the private sub contractors have been given the same work to complete as for example Subern Rekha, Parli, Obra, Bundel, Namrup etc.

(5) Extension of all benefits to those employees, who have joined after 8-4-78 be made and their services also be regularised in accordance with the provision of 8-4-1978 agreement.

(6) Services rendered in BHEL before regularisation be counted for all purpose for example leave, promotion, payment of winter and disturbance allowances etc.

(7) Limit for shoe, furniture, conveyance protective cloth etc. charges be relavxed.

(8) Workers of PP&SD be allowed to work at sites in PP&SD only and workers transferred to PP&SD Cells should not be transferred to manufacturing units also. Such transfers be stopped immediately.

(9) Differences in promotion policy of workers belonging to the category of Gr. V & VI be removed. Pending cases of High Pressure Welders Gr.II in PP&SR be resolved immediately.

(10) Annual increment to work charged employees be granted with retrospective effect (from the date it fell due to them).

(11) Enhancement of site allowance for all the employees be made minimum Rs. 450|- P. M.

(12) Hazardous and heavy vehicle allowance be given to the concerned employees.

(13) H. R. A. and D. A. (tour) be enhanced. H. R. A. should be as per new yay scale.

(14) Earned leave, and Medical leave and other leaves also in credit of a worker during service period rendered in capacity of work charged employees be carried over after he becomes regular.

(15) Effective date for payment of welding allowance be decided as per minutes dated 12-9-1981.

(16) Pending problems of employees employed in MRS Bombay be resolved immediately.

(17) Dependents|relatives of disabled employees who become victim during service period in PP & SD be given employment in BHEL.

(18) Proper weightage be given to the extra experience, qualification and outside experience of BHEL for promotion and regularisation.

(19) Grace time for six months be given to those employees who require the same for the purposes of regularisation and two times interview should also be conducted in order to regularise the services of maximum number of employees at the earliest.

(20) Extension of all benefits|facility to the work chage employees at par with regular employees be made for example LTC, reimbursement of electrical bill, free furnished accommodation, ELML, Group Insurance Scheme, leave encashments etc.

(21) Extra allowance be given to the workers of Namrup site as Namrup is one of the costliest sites in India, as being given to the employees of other public sectors there.

(22) The workers representatives be given opportunity to participate in the management. Workers representation in Apex body of BHEL also be given.

(23) Change of grades of such workers who were wrongly given lower grades at sites like Parli, Tuticorin, Obra, IOC Baroda, Bandel etc.

24. Direct recruitment in Boiler Auxiliaries Project Ranipet and Piping Centre at Madras etc. be stopped and work charged workers of BHEL PP & SD be engaged there and regularised as per policy adopted by Coporate Office as per circular.

25. Victimization of workers be stopped immediately and agreements already arrived at be implemented properly.

Control Room for Industries

6171. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a 'Control Room' for redressing the grievances of the small and medium sectors;

(b) whether setting up of the 'Control Room' has made the monitoring cell redundant, and whether that was the reason for the abolition of the cell; and

(c) the parameters of the powers of this Control Room?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir. A Control Room has been set up for redressal of reported production constraints of all units in the 21 selected industries.

(b) No, Sir. The Monitoring Cell has not been abolished.

(c) The Control Room takes up the production constraints like raw material, power, coal, Rly. movement etc. with the concerned authorities for an early redressal.

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में हीरों के मिलने की सम्भावना

6172. **श्री चतूर्भूज :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में हीरों वाले क्षेत्र के मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ज्वेलरी एक्सपोर्ट कौंसिल आफ इंडिया के अधिकारियों और ज्वलर्स विशेषज्ञों ने हीरा खोज कार्य को युद्ध-स्तर पर करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्काल विशेष बजट प्रावधान रखकर इस काम को कब प्रारंभ किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) वे कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं जहां हीरों वाले क्षेत्रों को मिलने की संभावना है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में कोई हीराधारी क्षेत्र नहीं पाये गये हैं, किन्तु इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र मिलने की संभावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) हीरा अन्वेषण के लिये भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा खनिज गवेषण नियम और राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के सहयोग से 1980-81 के क्षेत्रगत सत्र (फील्ड सीजन) में एक उच्च प्राथमिकता वाला राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार के खनन एवं भूविज्ञान निदेशालय को भी इस कार्यालय में सहयोजित किया गया है। इस कार्य के लिये निर्धारित धनराशि पर्याप्त समझी गयी है।

(घ) अन्वेषण के लिये संभाव्य क्षेत्र है–आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अनन्तपुर जिले में वज्रकरूर और लत्तावरण गुंटूर और कृष्णा जिलों में बंगनापल्ली अलाकोटा, बसवापुरम, वीरापल्ली और वहां के नदी के तलहटी क्षेत्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में जंगेल और पीपरा क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना जिले में मझगवां, हिनौटा, अजयगढ़ ग्रेवल्स और हातुपुर संगम क्षेत्र तथा छतरपुर जिले के कुछ भूभाग।

Setting up of Explosive Industry at Mayurbhanj

6173. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an application rom any private entrepreneur for issue of a letter of intent to set up a unit to manufacture N. G. based industrial explosives in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) if so, when that application came to his Ministry;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has also recommended that application;

(d) if so, whether that application is under consideration of Government; and

(e) when the letter of intent is expected to be issued to that private entrepreneur?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application was received in this Ministry on 11-8-1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and The application is under consideration.

Percentage of Rural and Urban Successful Candidates in Clerks Grade Examination Held by I. S. T. M. and Staff Selection Commission

6174. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise break up of the percentage of rural and urban successful candidates in the Clerks' Grade Examination held by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management and Staff Selction Commission, respectively during the last 3 years;

(b) whether the decline in percentage of rural representation successful candidates after the Staff Selection Commission started to hold the above examination is due to introduction of compulsory typewriting test; and

(c) if so, whether this deficiency in passing typewriting test is due to lack of training and availability of typewriting training|typewriters to the rural candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No criteria for identifying the candidates belonging to rural and urban areas have been evolved. However, information is being elicited by the Staff Selection Commission from the candidates in the application from since 1979 examination only. A statement giving year-wise break-up of the precentage of rural and urban candidateson this

basis for the Clerks Grade Examination held during 1979 and 1980 is attached. The figures in respect of the Clerks Grade Examination, 1981 are not available as the final results have not yet been declared.

(b) and (c). The fall in percentage of rural representation from 1979 to 1980 is not very noticeable. The compulsory typewriting test exists in the scheme of examination since before the establishment of Staff Selection Commision.

Statement

Year	Rural	Urban	Not stated	Total
1979	1375 (30·20%)	3087 (67·80%)	91 (2·00%)	4553 (100·00)
1980	2370 (29·40%)	5561 (68·98%)	131 (1·62%)	8062 (100·0%)

News item Captioned "Mini Steel Units Facing Crisis"

6175. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Mini Steel units facing crisis" as published in Financial Express dated 12th February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the mini steel industry which had a comfortable time in 1979 and 1980 following a steel boom, is again facing a crisis;

(c) wherer since the beginning of the current year, most of the units are incurring a loss of Rs. 250 per tonne on an average;

(d) whether the off take of products has sharply decline since imports of rods, bars, and billets have been put under OGL due to the relatively low price of imported Steel items; and

(e) if so, the steps that have taken, or are proposed to be taken to ensure that the mini-steel industry is in a position to overcome the crisis and is put back on a sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. In fact the production achieved by the mini steel plants has steadily been increasing as may be seen from the Table below and production during the year 1981 has been the highest ever achieved:

Year (Jan-Dec.)	Production of steel ingots in tonnes)
1979	17,73,824
1980	18,74,209
1981	20,07,769

(c) to (e). Government have no information that most of the units are currently incurring an average loss of Rs. 250|- per tonne. Profitability of a unit depends on a number of factors such as its productivity, demand and supply position, etc. Government have since December, 1981 discontinued the imports of rods, bars and billet under OGL. Further, liberal and duty free import of steel melting scrap and sponge iron has been permitted to enable these units to increase their production. The mini steel plants have also been allowed to freely diversify their production into other grades of steel to improve their viability.

Order to a Private Firm for Machining of Steeper Pads

6176. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several orders for machining of sleeper pads were placed on private firm between October, 1970 to February, 1976 by Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether those sleeper pads were sold out by this firm against whom no action was taken by Rourekala Steel Plant nor any attempt was made to recover the cost;

(c) whether the concerned files were requisitioned on 4 August, 1980 by the CBI from the management of Rourkela Steel Plant for their investigation; and

(d) if so, whether those files were burnt on 5 October, 1980 by the management of Rourkela Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Orders for machining of slipper pads were placed by Rourkela Steel Plant on the following firms during October, 1970 to February, 1976:—

(i) Tata Engg. Works.

(ii) Utkal Metal Industries.

(iii) Prabhat Iron Foundries.

(b) There was delay by M/s Prabhat Iron Foundries in returning some of the slipper pads supplied to them for machining. A sum of Rs. 24,945/- has been withheld from payment due to this firm.

(c) CBI has not registered any case for investigation. However, in their letter dated the 4th August, 80, they requisitioned 12 files for verification of certain information.

(d) In May, 1980, a decision was taken in Rourkela Steel Plant to destroy all purchase files where order had been placed before 31st Oct., 1972 and the supplies had been completed. One of the files requisitioned by CBI referred to in (c) above was amongst the 16,297 files already segragated and destroyed on or around 5th October 1980.

Dowry Deaths Figures asked for by Supreme Court

6177. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has asked the Delhi Police Commissioner for figures of dowry deaths of women and other unnatural deaths of women in the Union Territory for 1979-81; if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) the action taken againt Police Officials failing to register or investigate reports/complaints in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. An affidavit furnishing the requisite information has since been filed in the Supreme Court.

(b) Instruction have been issued to take serious notice of all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women during the first five years of their marriage. As and when a complaint is received against police officials failing to register or investigate a case, Departmental action is taken against the erring police officials.

Check on Improted Labour in Nagaland

6178. SHRI CHINGWING KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to industrial developmental programme for the Nagaland;

(b) the steps taken to check the imported labour from outside and provide more opportunities to the local people; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) In Nagaland 3 districts viz., Kohima, Mekokchung and Tuensang have been identified industrially backward both eligible for concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions and Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy. From the inception of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme till date, a sum of Rs. 53.37 lakhs has been reimbursed to the State Government disbursed to the industrial units set up in the identified districts/areas in the State. For the industrial development of backward areas, in addition to the incentives offered by the State Government, Central Government also offers incentives such as Transport Subsidy, Tax concessions, Hire Purchase o machinery by small scale industries, Consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, rural industries project programme, rural artisans programme, District Industries Centres and Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Under the Nucleus Plant Programme, at the instance of the State Government, two, districts, namely Mon and Tuensang have been identified for intensive integrated industrial development. A task force has been set up to identify project possibilities for the industrial of these districts.

As per the information furnished by Border Road Development Board, for the construction of roads in Nagaland, imported labour is employed only when inescapable. Instructions have been issued from time to time to Chief Engineer to make all out efforts to locate and employ the labour available locality.

Inflation hits Sixth Plan

6179. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflation is leading to a considerable erosion of the Sixth Plan; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that even if the financial targets are maintained, the physical targets especially in the core sectors are going to be seriously slashed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The precise impact of inflation during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 on the resource position of the Sixth Plan has not yet been worked out. It is proposed to undertake a mid-year review of th Sixth Five Year Plan during the course of 1982-83. The reassessment of financial resources and the likely achievement of physical targets especially in the core sectors will also be undertaken as a part of this exercise.

Allotment of Cement to Jammu and Kashmir

6180. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient allotment of cement has not been made to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the last six months;

(b) if so, how much allotment has been made to each and every State for the last six months;

(c) the quota to be allotted to each State during 1982;

(d) whether it has also been reported that cement quota allotted to the States has been misused by them;

(e) the States where the cement alloted for one purpose was diverted to another purpose;

(f) what check is being exercised by the Centre to see that the cement quota is not misused; and

(g) names of the States who have misused the cement quota and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) The allotment of cement to the States/Union Territories is made on quarterly basis. A statement indicating the allotment of cement to the States|Union Territories during the three quarters, Qr. 4/81, Qr. I|82 and Qr. II|82 is attached.

(d) to (g) Under the scheme of distribution of cement that existed before 28-8-1982, bulk allocation were made by the Central Government and placed at the disposal of States|Union Territories. Of these allocation certain quantities were pre-served for priority sectors like Irrigation and Power, and State Governments| Union Territory Administrations were free to sub-allocate the balance in their full discretion. The Central Government's responsibility in the matter extended only upto the stage of making bulk allocations.

Statement

Statement indicating allocation of Cement to the States/Union Territories during quarter IV/1981, quarter I/82 and quarter II/82

Name of State/Union Territory	Allocation of cement in (In thousand tonnes) Qr. IV/81	Qr. I/82	Qr. II/82
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	25·6	25·6	12·5
Delhi	118·4	118·4	51·5
Haryana	154·1	141·4	49·7
Himachal Pradesh	31·9	31·9	19·8
Jammu & Kashmir	49·1	47·6	27·6
Punjab	224·5	224·5	72·4
Rajasthan	163·7	163·7	60·6
Uttar Pradesh	582·4	589·0	216·9
Assam	66·2	71·2	28·8
Arunachal Pradesh	13·0	13·0	13·1
Bihar	301·7	232·7	129·1
Meghalaya	20·0	20·0	17·6
Mizoram	6·6	6·6	6·4
Manipur	15·0	15·0	9·2
Nagaland	15·0	15·0	14·0
Orissa	108·9	108·9	57·8
Sikkam	15·0	15·0	11·5
Tripura	16·0	16·0	10·7
West Bengal	360·3	357·3	741·2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3·0	3·0	1·5
Goa. Daman & Diu	28·9	35·9	13·9
Gujarat	394·5	379·5	122·4
Madhya Pradesh	283·0	200·0	106·3

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	376·8	371·8	119·0
Maharashtra	529·9	519·4	167·5
Andaman & Nicobar	5·0	5·0	2·4
Karnataka	244·5	208·0	78·8
Kerala	195·3	195·3	63·4
Laccadive	1·9	1·9	1·1
Pondicherry	12·0	12·0	5·3
Tamil Nadu	371·4	389·4	142·3

Gap between Supply and Demand of computer professionals

6181. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between the supply and demand of computer professional is 1:10;

(b) whether this assessment has been made by the Electronics Commission some ten years ago; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken and are proposed to be taken for bringing this wide gap between supply and demand of computer professionals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c) The supply-demand gap of computer professionals was examined by a penal on Mini-Computers set up by the Department of Electronics (DOE) in June, 1972. The Penal had assessed that the average annual output of computer engineers from the IITs and other higher education institutions was 150 per year at that time (1972). In comparison, the penal had worked out that the total number of computer professionals required for Mini-Computers alone over the five years, 1973—1978, would be about 7500 i.e. 1500 year on average The bulk of them would be required during the last two or three of those years. Approximately an equal number of computer professionals will be required for medium and large computers, the penal assessed. As a result of promotional efforts by DOE during the 70's, the annual out-turn of Computer scientists and engineers during 1980 were: 130 B. Techs., 120 M. Techs., and 12 ph. Ds i.e. around 260 per year. In addition, a large number attended short term courses in programming, system analysis, etc. run by various private, public sector agencies and other institutions. In January 1980, the Department of Electronics set up a Penal on Computer Manpower Development. This panel examined the need for various types of computer manpower and forecast the demand over 1980—1985 and the total supply which would take place over 1980—1985, if the output remained that of the current (1980) educational systems. The profile arrived at is as follows:

	PH.D.	M.Tech.	B.Tech.	System Analysis/ MCA
Demand (1980-85)	250	2500	1500	2500
Supply (1980-85) at 1980 out-turn level	60	600	650	..

In view of this shortage, the panel had recommended the following action steps:

(i) initiation of a teachers'-training programme

(ii) initiation|augmentation of B Tec.|M. Tech. programmes in computer science

(iii) initiation of a new programme "Master in Computer Applications"

(iv) initiation of a training programme on Microprocessor Based Systems

(v) initiation of a special training programme for mainteance and improvement of systems software

(vi) initiation of a continuing education programme

(vii) preparation of good educational material.

These recommendations were accepted by the Electronics Commission at its meeting held on March 4, 1981 and a Rs. 10.7 crores programme was approved by the Commisslon, Rs. 5 crores of which was to be spent during the Sixth Plan i.e. up till March 1985 and the rest in the Seventh plan. Action is being taken accordingly by the Department of Electronics through an approved plan programme of the D O E called "Special Computer Manpower Programme.". Over the last 9 months, the following activities have been undertaken by the DOE by way of implementation:

(i) Teachers training programme and initiation/augmentation of B. Tech./M. Tech. programme in cooperation with the UGC. and Ministry of Education.

(ii) Special training programme for systems software maintenance and improvement has also been initiated at III Kanpur.

(iii) Microprocessor based systems training programme for teachers/industrialists by DOE itself. A number of courses have been organised.

(iv) Finalisation of curriculum for the new Master in Computer Application (MCA) programme is under way.

Most of the above follow-up action is being taken through an approved plan programme (1980—85) of Department of Electronics entitled Special Manpower Development programme.

Increase in Restaurants with Cabaret Shows in Delhi

6182. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an unprecedented spurt in the number of restaurants in the Capital having nude cabaret shows;

(b) whether it is also fact that all these places have been given licences to performs cabaret shows;

(c) the rules governing the issue of licences to restaurants for performing cabaret shows; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop nudity in cabaret shows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH): (a) and (b) There are at present 14 restaurants runing floor shows in Delhi as against 8 in November, 1980. Out of these, 5 are licenced and issue of licence for one is under concideration.

(c) and (d) Regulation No. 14 of Delhi Police eating Houses. Regulations, 1980 govern the issue of licences for staging floor shows. The Regulations specifically prohibit nudity and obscenity. Violation of the conditions render the Restaurants liable for action for cancellation of registration as also prosecution under Delhi Police Act. Legal action has been taken against two restaurants as a result of which these have either closed or stopped such shows. Action taken against 6 restaurants is subjudice.

Manufacture of Electronic Components

6183. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have any plan to achieve manufacture of electronic components through cottage industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): No, Sir. The policy of Government regarding Electronics Components Industry in this regard is shown in the statement attached.

Statement

Note on Doe Policy Regarding Electronics Components Industry

Plentiful availability of the numerous verieties of electronic components freely and at reasonable prices in India is considered to be the basic pre-requisite for giving a boost to the production of electronic equipments and systems. Hence, Department of Electronics has decided on the approach outlined below for the development of electronic components Industry:—

1. Promoting|licensing|establishing components manufacture on a large and viable basis with a broad entrepreneur base would mean production somewhat in excess of purely domestic requirements. However, when the industry is grown on an internationally viable basis, immense export opportunities would be available.

2. Large capacities are required for economic viability on international scale as well as for ensuring product quality. This is technological compulsion due to the advent of automatic machinery. Accordingly the existing organised sector industries are encouraged to grow freely.

3. Looking to the demand position and the gestation periods, it is unlikely that the existing units would be able to meet the demand without substantial expansion and modernisation. Therefore, fresh capacity creation is considered necesary. The capacity is being promoted only on an internationally viable basis. We take into account the domestic demand as also the export opportunities while examining the cost and technologies in any proposal.

4. Regarding foreign technology, Department of Electronics policy is to freely allow technology import in areas of modern types of components. There are inadequancies in technology with the existing manufacturers and very few approvals have been obtained for Defence quality components.

5. Lower utilisation of capacities observed in some cases now, have been for reasons other than the demand constraints (generally managerial failures).

6. For the above reasons, components are unsuitable for production in the small Scale Sector and both Department of Electronics and DCSSI have been writing to all small Scale entrepreneurs for the past four|five years that it would be unwise to invest in components manuworkers in the industries, textile mills and they would do so at their own risk since the Government may not be prepared to give protection.

Denial of Gratuity to Workers in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

6184. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundredsof workers in the industries, textilemills and foundries in Coimbtore (Tamil Nadu) have been denied of their gratuity on their retirement after putting more than 25 years of service; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Drop in Saving Income Ratio

6185. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(b) whether a review by National Council of Applied Economic Research has indicated that there is a drop in saving-income ratio; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The review of National Council of Applied Economic Research based on *Quick* estimates of National Accounts Statistics released recently by the Central Statistical Organisation has indicated that the Saving Income Ratio declined from 19.6 in 1978-79 to 17.1 in 1979-80 and further to 16.9 in 1980-81. The drop in the ratio for 1979-80 might be due to fall in the growth of national income of 5.5 per cent in the year 1979-80, which probably resulted in the decline of saving both in the household sector and the administrative departments of the Central and State Governments. The slight fall noticed for the year 1980-81 is entirely attributable to decline in the Saving of the administrative departments of the Central and State Governments. It may be mentioned that the *Quick* estimates of saving for 1980-81 are based on the Revised Estimates of receipts and expenditure and not on the Actual Accounts which were used for deriving saving estimates for the preceding two years. In the inflationary conditions, it has been observed in the past that the revenues of the Central and State Governments pick up rapidly and the Actual Accounts are generally higher than the Revised Eestimates; the expenditure on the other hand is found not always to rise that fast. It is, therefore, possible that the final estimates of saving in the public sector will be higher than what is shown under the Quick Estimates. Thus, the actual rate of saving in 1980-81 may turn out to be higher than 16.9 per cent.

Establishment of Solar Energy Project projects in the Sixth Five Year Plan

6186. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state how many and which districts of each State are being taken up for establishment of solar energy proj ects in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): During the past year, the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has set up a large number of demonstration renewable energy units based on solar, wind and biogas in a number of districts in various States. Discussions are in progress with State authorities to identify further sites. It is proposed to cover every district in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Requirement of Cement in Gujarat

6187. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSRY be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum requirements of cement in Gujarat per quarter;

(b) The quarterly allocation and actual quarterly supply of cement to this State during the first, second and third quarters in 1981-82;

(c) whehter it is a fact that the supply was much short than the requirement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken to meet the demand of cement of Gujarat State so that the construction work may not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Government of Gujarat have indicated recently that their requirement of cement would be 11 lakh tonnes per quarter.

(b) and (c) Allocation and despatches of cement made in favour of the State of Gujarat during the first three quarters of 1981-82 are as under:

Figures in '000 tonnes

Period	Allocation			Despatches
	Basic	Adhoc	Total	
April-June 81	326·5	25·0	351·5	382·5
July-Sept. 81	346·5	35·0	381·5	379·1
Oct.-Dec. 81	379·5	15·0	394·5	384·8

(d) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and it has not been possible to meet fully the requirements of cement of the various sectors. The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utlisation of existing capacity, sanctioning new capacities and allowing imports.

राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी, मंसूरी का पुनर्गठन

6188. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोठारी आयोग ने राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी के पुनर्गठन की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सिफारिशों को स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोठारी समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि अकादमी का निदेशक, भारत सरकार के सचिव के स्तर का होना चाहिये। पिछले पांच वर्षों से सरकार इसी स्तर के अधिकारी को निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्त करती रही है। परन्तु कुछ सिफारिशें विशेषकर आधारिक पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि में वृद्धि, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के वेतनमानों को शैक्षणिक संकाय पर लागू करना तथा अकादमी को मंसूरी से किसी अधिक उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थानांतरित किये जाने सम्बन्धी सिफारिशों को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार किये जाने योग्य नहीं पाया गया ।

दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के बुक स्टालों पर अश्लील साहित्य की बिक्री

6189. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे, कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली के बुक-स्टालों पर डा० हरिवंश लाल बत्तरा द्वारा लिखी गयी "सेक्स गाइड" नामक और दिनेश शास्त्री द्वारा लिखी गई "सम्भोग" कला नामक पुस्तकें जिनके कवरों (मुख्य पृष्ठों) पर नंगे और अश्लील चित्र छपे हुये हैं, खुले आम बेंची जाती है ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के अश्लील साहित्य को जब्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा द्वारा जल्दी जल्दी छापे मारे जाते हैं, परन्तु अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे पर ऐसी अश्लील पुस्तकों के बेंचे जाने का पता नहीं लगा है। तथापि मई, 1981 में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे पर एक पुस्तक विक्रेता से मस्तराम नामक एक व्यक्ति द्वारा लिखित अश्लील उपन्यास की 43 प्रतियां बरामद की गयी थी। अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और मामले में शीघ्र चालान किया जायेगा।

एस्कार्टस प्रा. (लि.) फरीदाबाद की और ई. एस. आई. और ई. पी. एफ. की बकाया राशि

6190. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा) स्थित मैसर्स एस्कोर्ट्स प्रा० (लि०) I और II में नैमित्तिक रूप से और मासिक भुगतान के आधार पर कितने श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य बीमा निगम और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और इस संबंध में कितनी राशि उसकी ओर बकाया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि कथित कम्पनी अपने प्रयोग के नाम पर उपस्करों का निर्माण कर रही है, फिर भी वे सरकार की अनुमति के बिना बाजार में बेच रही है और इस तरह कम्पनी बिक्री कर का अपवंचन कर कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस फर्म के कार्यकरण के संबंध में जांच करेगी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा नियोजित किए गए कर्मकारों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :—

	श्रमिकों की संख्या	
	मासिक मजदूरी	दैनिक मजदूरी
संयंत्र–I	3564	193
संयंत्र–II	2807	183

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित की गई स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशियां

नियोजक ने संयंत्र –I के संबंध में 37, 43, 687.15 रुपये की अंशदान की राशि तथा संयंत्र–II के संबंध में 35,01,973.65 रु० की अंशदान की राशि जमा कर दी है। कोई राशि शेष नहीं है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियां

नियोजक ने संयंत्र सं० के संबंध में 109,50,368.75 रु० की अंशदान की राशि तथा संयंत्र सं० के संयंत्र में 95,10,625.75.00 रु० के अंशदान की राशि जमा कर दी है। कोई राशि शेष नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Liquor Deaths

6191. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of liquor deaths during the year 1981;

(b) whether any C.B.I. enquiry has been ordered to probe into these incidents;

(c) the details of the findings in each case; and

(d) whether Government have issued any guidelines to State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Liquor offences are regulated under the Indian Penal Code, Excise and Prohibition laws of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. No data in regard to the details of liquor deaths during the year 1981 is compiled on all India basis as it is a State subject. Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicant liquor fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) On the 28th April, 1981, all the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations were, however, requested to evolve both short-term and long-term measures to tackle the problem of illicit liquor.

Labour Retrenched in Rourkela Steel Plant

6192. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers retrenched from Rourkela Steel Plant of Orissa during last one year;

(b) the reasons of their retrenchment; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for their reinstatement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Rourkela Steel Plant has not retrenched any worker during the last one year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rayon Tire Industry

6193. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production and off-take of rayon tyre yarn by the tyre industry in 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rayon tyre yarn industry is beset with serious problems;

(c) if so, those problems faced by rayon tyre industry these days; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the condition of the rayon tyre yarn industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (d). During 1981, actual production of rayon tyre yarn was 14065 tonnes against which the offtake was of the order 13878 tonnes. The Automotive Tyre Industry which is the major consumer of rayon tyre yarn has partly switched over from rayon tyre yarn to nylon tyre yarn for technological improvements as nylon-tyre-yarn based tyres have proved to be more durable. The Rayon Tyre Yarn Industry has been advised to explore the possibilities of diversification.

Telephone Facilities to Staff of Central Security Force Wing in Delhi

6194. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not provided Telephone facility

to the staff of Central Security Force Wing performing their duties at present in securing Safety of VIPs as well as Government property, in view of their day-to-day functioning in the capital;

(b) whether Government have been requested to consider the necessity in view of their duties by the staff or the Security Officers to look after the security of Government buildings and Ministers in respective buildings; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider their request and provide telephone facilities to the concerned officers in office as well as at their residence as per rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Telephone facilities provided to the Secretariat Security Organisation are adequate having regard to the functions entrusted to this Organisation.

Representations Received from Dani Officers by Delhi Administration

6195. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which and the names of persons by whom the Union Government was urged to get the stay order in S. S. Gautam and others clarified or modified or vacated as the said order was allegedly interpreted variously at various times in various cases by the Delhi Administration;

(b) the date on which Government had directed Delhi Administration to seek clarification or modification of stay order and the date on which the Delhi Administration had moved an application in the High Court of Delhi;

(c) total number of representations date-wise subject-wise and name-wise received by the Delhi Administration from officiating DANI officers during the period from January, 1979 to December, 1981 and which remain unanswered or unreplied till Febuary, 1982;

(d) date on which Government has called for uptodate seniority list of officers eligible for appointment in DANICS and the date on which the list was supplied by the Delhi Administration; and

(e) date by which Government are likely to finalise the selection made in DANICS in August, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A joint representation was made by S/Shri F. S. Riazuddin and B. Chakravarty on 10-2-1981 to Delhi Administration with a copy to the Ministry. Another representation was made by Shri F. S. Riazuddin on 2-3-81. A joint representation was also received from S/ Shri I. D. Bhagat, Chandra Gupta, J. C. Rawel, M. L. Choudhary, O. N. Mehrotra, F. S. Riazuddin, Vikas Chakravarty M. N. Mathur, S. S. Gautam, Nihal Singh, R. K. Chawla, Sunder Singh, G. R. Matta and Tikka Ram addressed to the Delhi Administration, a copy of which was received in this Ministry on 1st April, 1981.

(b) The Ministry addressed the Delhi Administration for vacation/clarification of the stay order vide their letters dated 30-9-80, 6-11-80, 4-3-81 and 16.4.81. The Delhi Administration moved the Court for vacation of the stay order on their own volition as early as on 19-10-79. This application was, however, ordered to be heard by the High Court on 14-2-80 alongwith the main writ petition. A further application was fixed on 18-4-81. The High Court modified the stay order on 14-5-81.

(c) The information is being collected by the Delhi Administration and when received will be laid down on the Table of the House.

(d) The Ministry wrote to the Delhi Administration on 30th July, 1981 to send uptodate seniority lists for making a final review of 1973 selection. The Administration sent the seinority lists with their letter dated 29th January, 1982.

(e) while the Government are anxious to finalise the review of 1973 selection as early as possible in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for provisional appointment, no firm date can be given.

Amount spent on Development of Science and Technology

6196. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent for the development of Science and Technology in each five year plans; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on the Sixth Five Year Plan in this field and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The break up of expenditure for the previous five year Plans are as under:

(Rs. crores)

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1st Plan (1951-56)	14	6	20
2nd Plan (1956-61)	33	34	67
3rd Plan (1961-66)	71	73	144
4th Plan (1969-74)	142	231	373
5th Plan (1974-78)	502	515	1017

(b) The outlay for Science & Tecnology in the 6th Five Year Plan is:

(Rs. crores)

Plan	1919·41
Non-Plan	1447·70
Total :	3367·11

Freedom Fighter Pension to Ex-INA Personnel and other Freedom Fighters of Himachal Pradesh

6197. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Freedom Fighters, district-wise for the State of Himachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned Freedom Fighter pnsions both for Ex-JNA Personnel and the other Freedom Fighters, separately since the inception of the scheme;

(b) whether the pensions to any of the receipients have also been increased on compassionate grounds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether any such requests for increase in pensions are still pending, district-wise and the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Statement showing district-wise number of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension in the State of Himachal Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of ex-INA Personnel	No. of other Freedom Fighters	Total
1.	Kangra	553	52	605
2.	Hamirpur	253	32	285
3.	Una	75	34	109
4.	Bilaspur	103	70	173
5.	Mandi	209	13	222
6.	Simla	9	44	53
7.	Solan	15	26	41
8.	Chamba	32	11	43
9.	Sirmaur	3	51	54
0.	Kulu	2	16	18
1.	Mahasu	.	16	15
	Total :	1254	365	

Bills Pending before Pay and Accounts Division of Delhi junder Delhi Administration

6189. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of bills pending before the Pay and Accounts Division functioning under the control of Controller of Accounts ,Delhi Administration ,Delhi for more than one year and for more than five years, facts in details with break-up of that from the public sector and priavte sector;

(b) percentage of the total bills cleared by the Pay and Accounts Division in the last five years;

(c) whether the priavte parties get their bills paid quickly than the public sectors; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). It has been stated by Delhi Administration that no bills are received by the Pay and Accounts offices under the control of Controller of Accounts, either from public or priavte sector as they do not deal directly with them as envisaged.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of answer to parts (a) and (b).

Suggestions from Indian Cotton Mills Federaiton in dealing with Textile Strike in Bombay

6199. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra State Government had pleaded for support of the Union Government in deal-

ing with the situation arising out of the Textile strike in Bombay;

(b) what concrete steps the Centre propose to take to end the Bombay textile strike;

(c) whether suggestion in this respect had been received from the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government on these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Industrial Relations in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry are governed by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971. The State Government which is the appropriate authority has ben dealing with the situation arising out of the strike.

(c) and (d). Government have receivd a brief note from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation on the problems of the Cotton Textile Industry. There are no specific suggestions in the note for ending the textile strike.

Proposal to import cement under OGL

6200. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposed to import cement under the open general licence;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have considered that the partial decontrol policy should be supplemented by free imports of the commodity to regulate the price of free sale cement and to increase its availability; and

(c) whether a comprehensive proposal was placed by his Ministry before the Union Government and whether these proposals were prepared by the Ministry on the recommendations of the Ghosh Panel which studied problems of the cement industry in depth and submitted its recommendations to Government in December, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) Government had recently announced that in order to meet partly the deficit in the cement supply in the shortnm and also to meet the requirement of the categories of users who are not eligible to get cement out of the levy quota, the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Public Sector agencies desinated by the State Governments Union Territories will be freely allowed to import cement on account of actual users. The details procedure of imports is being worked out.

The decision to introduce the system of partial decontrol of cement was taken by the Government while considering the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Committee on Development of Cement Industry under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Ghosh, Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

रामगढ़ छावनी, बिहार के निकट विस्फोट

6201. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 28 अप्रैल, 1981 को बिहार में रामगढ़ सैनिक छावनी से 1/4 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित रसूल एंड कंपनी के विस्फोटक भण्डार में गंभीर विस्फोट के परिणामस्वरूप 7 व्यक्ति मौके पर मर गए थे;

(ख) क्या इस कंपनी के 17000 किलोग्राम और 18000 किलोग्राम विस्फोटक चांदवां खंड में आंग्रे नदी की रेत में छिपाये गए पाए गए थे; और

(ग) क्या मैसर्स रसूल एण्ड कंपनी रामगढ़ छावनी इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लिमिटेड, गोमियां (गिरिडीह) के लिए

बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा आसाम के लिए एकमात्र एजेन्ट हैं और इस कंपनी द्वारा कोल इंडिया को भी विस्फोटक पदार्थ सप्लाई किए जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या यह कंपनी पाकिस्तान को भी गुप्त रूप से भारी मात्रा में विस्फोटक सामग्री का निर्यात करती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस कंपनी की गतिविधियों की जांच के बारे में ब्योरा क्या है और जांच के क्या परिणाम रहे;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). बिहार में बोकारो, करगली तथा बरसाना कोयला क्षेत्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र में विस्फोटक पदार्थों के वितरक मैसर्स इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज के रामगढ़ कन्टूनमेंट के कन्साइनमेंट एजेंन्ट मेसर्स रसूल एंड कं० की लाइसेंसशुदा बारूद फैक्टरी से लगभग 225 मीटर दूर बिहार के रामगढ़ कन्टूनमेंट के समीप मांडु पुलिस स्टेशन में राउता ग्राम के वन क्षेत्र में 23 अप्रैल, 1981 को एक जोर का विस्फोट हुआ था। विस्फोटक पदार्थों के मुख्य नियंत्रक ने बताया है कि इस विस्फोटक से कोई दुर्घटना अथवा आसपास की संम्पपि को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची है।

हजारी बाग में विस्फोटक पदार्थों के नियंत्रक ने जिला पालामउ (बिहार) मणिका नगर के समीप औंरगी नदी के के कछार से 17,800 मिलीग्राम विस्फोटक पदार्थ भी बरामद किया है जिसे सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखकर नष्ट कर दिया गया था।

(च) गृह मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया के कि विस्फोटक पदार्थों को पाकिस्तान के लए तस्करी किए जाने के संबंध में उनके पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है और उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को रोकने हेतु सीमा पर कड़ी और निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Total Investment of Plans

6202. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minisser of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) total investment in the country in all the plans with Plan-wise break-up in details;

(b) total capital or asset formation out of this investment and the amount spent in consumption etc., facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ratio of investment and capital formation is poor and most of the money has gone into the pocket of the ruling elite; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Plan-wise public sector actual expenditure is as follows:

(Rs. crores)

First Plan	1960
Second Plan	4672
Third Plan	8576
Fourth Plan	15782
Fifth Plan	28653
Sixth Plan	97500*

*Relates to estimated Plan outlay.

(b) It is not clear what the Hon'ble Member means by the amount spent in consumption out of the investment. However, perhaps he means the current outlay component of the Plan. The percentage

of current outlay component in the Plan is indicated below:

	(*per cent*)
First Plan	25.41
Second Plan	21.40
Third Plan	13.19
Fourth Plan	14.24
Fifth Plan	19.89
Sixth Plan	13.85

(c) The rate of capital formation worked as percentage of Gross Domestic Product has risen from 10.2 per cent in the year 1050-51 to 21.9 per cent in the year 1980-81. This rise in the rate of capital formation can be regarded as highly satisfactory even if compared with the other countries at similar stages of development. There is no evidence to substantiate the contention that most of the plan investment has benefited only a small group. However, the poverty estimates, based on National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure indicate that between 1972-73 and 1977-78, the all-India poverty in terms of the people living below the poverty line has decreased from 51.5 per cent to 48.1 per cent.

(d) In view of the facts mentioned in (c) above the question does not arise.

Freight Equalisation Scheme

6203. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether sometime in 1974 Government had taken a decision to do away with the scheme of freight equalisation on commodities; and

(b) if so what has been the fate of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deployment of Outside Forces during Elections

6204. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of the Home Ministry to consult the Election Commission about the deployment of outside force for the maintenance of law and order during elections;

(b) if not, whether Government's views in this behalf have been conveyd to the Election Commission; and

(c) if so, whether the Election Commission has given its reactions about it in the context of its decision declaring null and void the polling in the Garhwal Lok Sabha by-election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Constitutional and legal provisions for deployment of outside police forces are precise and clear and there is no need for issue of any instructions or guidelines in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Assam Agitation

6205. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam movement leaders had announced a 20-day State wide agitation from March 12, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the freedom fighters were also involved in this agitation; and

(c) if so, whether the agitation was actually launched and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Freedom fighters in batches of 4 to 9 resorted to 12-hours, day time hunger strike before the offices of Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Deputy Collectors on March 12 and 13 at various centres in the Brahmaputra Valley. The programme was not observed in Karbi Anglong, North-Cachar and Cachar Districts. Government are continuing their efforts towards finding a satisfactory solution. The next round of combined meeting between the Government, leaders of opposition parties|groups in Parliament and representatives of AASU|AAGSP is scheduled to commence on 7th April, 1982.

Spirit Scandal in Tamil Nadu

6206. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADSAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government Enquiry has been ordered to investigate the Spirit Scandal in which several thousands of litre of rectified sprit produced in the distilleries of Tamil Nadu had been clandestinely brought and disposed of in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government of India have set a time limit for the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission of Inquiry was initially required to complete its inquiry and report to the Central Government within a period of six months, i.e. by 17-12-1981. Its term has been further extended upto 30-6-1982. The Commission has not been able to proceed further with its work in view of the stay orders passed initially by the Madras High Court and subsequently by the Supreme Court.

Pande Committee on National Transport Policy Committee

6207. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee) in regard to the laying of new lines;

(b) whether any of these recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee in regard to laying of new lines are contained in paras 9.31.1 9.31.4 of their Report. These have been summarised by the Committee in their recommendations Nos. 21 to 24 pertaining to Chapter 9 and are reproduced below for ready reference:

21. Investment criteria for new lines should take into account the financial return and benefits to the economy. A wider social cost-benefit criteria for appraisal needs to be applied. Construction of new lines should be taken up to fulfil the following objectives:

(a) as project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and other resources;

(b) to serve as missing links which can from alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes;

(c) on strategic considerations; and

(d) as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas. (para 9.31.1)

22. Any region where natural resources are available an intergrated plan should be evolved to develop new growth centres and promote economic activity, the provision of a new rail line being an element in such developmental plans. (para 9.31.1).

23. Reducing total transport effort and relieving congestion on the existing saturated network are important criteria for construction of new lines. There is urgent need for developing alternative routes on which traffic can be diverted, reducing leads and consequently total transportation effort. (para 9.31.2)

24. Where existing routes are heavily congested, even after doubling tracks, building an altogether new route between the main nodal points will give the system a better viability than addition of a third track. This will enable alternative routes to operate during dislocations caused by natural calamities. (Para 9.31.4).

(b) The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government.

(c) These recommendations would be kept in view while planning for new railway lines in future.

सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले विकलांग कर्मचारियों की सेवा अवधि बढ़ाना

6208. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले विकलांग कर्मचारियों की सेवा अवधि बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अवधि कितनी बढ़ाई गई है और ऐसे कितने विकलांग कर्मचारियों की अवधि बढ़ाई गई जो गत वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले थे;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विकलांग कर्मचारियों की सेवा-निवृत्त से रिक्त होने वाले पदों को केवल विकलांग व्यक्तियों को ही देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है, क्योंकि समूह "ग" और "घ" पदों की रिक्तियों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान करने की योजना है ।

Polution of Jamuna

6209. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to excessive pollution of the Jamuna owing to discharge of effluents from cities on its banks and toxic affluents from cities on its banks and toxic affluents from industries located near the banks of the rivers;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of this pollution the water of the rivers is not only harmful for drinking but for other purposes as well; and

(c) the measures being taken to ensure the purety of the water of the Jamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY , ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, after monitoring the water quality of the river Yamuna, it has been found that there is excessive water pollution on account of discharge of industrial and domestic effluents from cities located on the bank of the river in certain places.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Water Quality of the river in some reaches is unfit for drinking, bathing, etc.

(c) The Municipal authorities and the industries which are contributing to the pollution of the river water, are being progressively influenced to reduce and eliminate, if possible, the pollutants by installing appropriate treatment plants.

Proposal to set up National Bureau of Environment

6210. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion for the setting up of a national bureau of environmental standards has been made for setting up of bio-sphere reserves and to ensure that these are not used for commercial purposes;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to preserve 'original' of every environmental type?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government are considering proposals to establish a network of bio-sphere reserves to conserve the natural living resources in representative ecosystems of the country. Such reserves may also serve as national bureau of environmental standards.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की आस्तियां

6211. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की कुल आस्तियां कितनी हैं और आयोग को 1980, 1981 और 1982 में अब तक पृथक-पृथक कितना निवल लाभ हुआ तथा नियमों के अन्तर्गत इसे कितना लाभ होना चाहिये था और कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : बाहरी कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों को दिए गए ऋणों के रूप में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की परिसम्पत्तियां 1979-80 में 222.86 करोड़ रुपए और 1980-81 में 264.61 करोड़ रुपए थी । इन एककों के कार्यनिष्पादन परिणाम खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के लेखा परीक्षणों में नहीं होते । खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अपने 137 विभागीय एककों को उधार दी गई राशि 1979-80 तक 21.74 करोड़ रुपए और 1980-81 तक 27.93 करोड़ रुपए थी । इन एककों के व्यापारिक परिणाम 1979-80 में 21.17 लाख रुपए और 1980-81 में 50.04 लाख रुपए के स्पष्ट लाभ दिखाते हैं । अन्य कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों को कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति और विपणन जैसी सहायक सेवायें देने के लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अपना कार्यक्रम चलाता है । "हानि लाभ रहित" आधार पर सेवाएं प्रदान कराना ही इसका उद्देश्य है । इसलिए सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई नियम निर्धारित नहीं किये हैं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को अपने विदेशों पर कितना लाभार्जन करना चाहिये । चूंकि इसकी सेवाओं का ठीक-ठीक मूल्य आंकना संभव नहीं है इसलिए कुछ गतिविधियों में हानि होती है और कुछ गतिविधियों में थोड़ा सा लाभ भी हो जाता है । जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है कि कुल मिलाकर कुछ बचत ही हुई थी ।

Applications for supply of cement received by Circle No. 43 Brahmpuri, Shahdara

6212. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received for the supply of cement for repairs in Food and Supply Circle No. 43 Brahmpuri, Shahdara, Delhi-53 during March, 81 to February, 82; and

(b) the names with addresses and quantity of cement sanctioned to each and the criteria of issuing cement permits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Such inormation is not maintained by the Central Government.

Supreme Court Judgement on Equal pay for Equal Work

6213. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Supreme Court judgement pronounced on the 23 February, 1982 regarding "equal pay for equal work";

(b) it so, what positive steps Government are going to take implement this Constitutional principle by means of statutory obligations in all cases; and

(c) the reasons for not taking effective steps towards this end till today?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is understood that a revision petition has been filed in the Supreme Court regarding its judgement.

Retrenchment of Journalists

6214. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many full time and part time journalists were retrenched within one year preceding the date of submission of the Palekar Award;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of journalists were retrenched only to deprive them from the Palekar Award; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken so that the retrenched journalists get the justice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) As the appropriate Govts. for looking into the cases of retrenchment, etc. of Working Journalists are the State Govts/Union Territory Administrations concerned, the Central Govt. has not made any assessment in this regard.

(b) It has been alleged that newspaper managements have retrenched some journalists in order to avoid payment of wages in accordance with the Central Govt's orders on Palekar Tribunals, recommendations.

(c) The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 has been amended to the effect that no employer shall dismiss, discharge or retrench any employee including a working journalist employed whole time or part time by reason of his liability for payment of wages at the rates specified in an order of the Central Government issued under the relevant provisions of the Act. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned, being the appropriate Governments, have also been requested to deal with the complaints of retrenchment.

Bonded Labour

6215. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to statee:

(b) number of bonded labourers who have been freed by the Central/State Governments during the last three years, in each State;

(b) number of bonded labourers who have so far been rehabilitated in each State;

(c) whether all the State Governments have formulated any plan for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers and if so, the details of the plan;

(d) funds allocated by each State for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which all such labourers will be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A statement giving the details as on 31-3-1982 is attached.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded Labour (31-1-82)

Sr. No.	State	Number of bodnded labourers							
		Identified and freed	Under other on-going Schemes	Rehabilitated so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme During 1978–79	During 1979–80	During 1980–81	Durng 1981–82	Total covered	Remaining to be rehabilitated including newly identified during 1981
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13399	2880	2930	1586	2268	913	10567	2832
2.	Bihar	4958	952	816	369	1876	361	4374	584
3.	Gujarat	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	..
4.	Karnataka	62699	39960	527	1521	13436	61	55505	7194
5.	Kerala	1162	138	110	60	..	..	308	854
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1531	..	58	..	..	77	135	1396
7.	Orissa	7096	..	321	16	517	4938	5792	1304
8.	Rajasthan	6036	4256	700	700	344	36	6036	..
9.	Tamilnadu	27874	27311	..	..	359	..	27670	204
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8753	1368	495	2606	500	3664	8633	120
	Total :	1,33,560	76,907	5,947	6,858	19,300	10,050	1,19,062	14,488

Non-Payment of Wages by Hindustan Samachar and National Herald Group

6216. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Samachar, a Hindi news agency, and National Healald Group of Papers are not making timely payment of wages to their employees for the past several months;

(b) if so, have Government taken up the matter with the concern establishment that it was in violation of the labour laws and the Palekar Commission Award; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, M|s Associated Journals Limited (National Herald group of newspapers) has been paying wages to its employees regularly on due dates or next day if the due date is a holiday.

Hindustan Samachar, a Hindi news agency, has paid salary to its non-journalist employees at the Head Office in Delhi upto January, 1982 and in branches upto December, 1981; the salaries to working journalists have been paid upto November, 1981. The reasons of non-payment is reported to be the non-settlement of outstanding dues of the management by various authorities.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration is enquiring into the matter regarding Hindustan Samachar for taking appropriate action.

Allocation of Funds for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

6217. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 17th Northern Zonal Council which met at Chandigarh on the 6th February, 1982 has recommended that the Planning Commission should re-allocate funds according to fresh priorities for implementation of the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the other important decisions taken at the said meeting; and

(c) the action taken by the Planning Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ,(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c3. In the 17th Northern Zonal Council meeting held at Chandigarh on the 6th February, 1982, the member State had suggested that adequate funds should be provided for implementation of the 20-Point Programme. A number of other issues were also discussed in the above meeting. The proceedings of the Zonal Council meeting held on 6th February, 1982 are being finanlised and after the proceedings are finalised and approved by the Chairman, the same would be forwafded to the concerned Departments, including the Planning Commission for taking appropriate action on the decisions taken in the meeting.

Quality Control of Goods

6218. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are envisaged for the quality control of goods, if so, what are they;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no institute in the country offering a full course in this subject;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for development of technology necessary for quality control and reliability of Indian goods; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The question of quality control and reliability of Indian goods encompasses a very wide range of goods, services and processes in industry and agriculture, coming within the purview

of different Ministries of Central Government, Departments of State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories. A number of laws and statutory orders administered by different Ministries prescribe standards of quality. At the national level, the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) under the Ministry of Civil Supplies is responsible for promoting standardisation and quality control within the provisions of the ISI Certification Mark Act, 1952. The ISI is also running ISI Certification Mark Scheme which is voluntary in nature and under which licences are obtained by the manufacturers for ISI Marks. Within the ambit of this scheme, ISI also organises appropriate training programmes.

The Development Council constituted under the Industries (Development &Regulation) Act 1951 in relation to specific industries or groups of industries are *inter-alia* concerned with the promotion of improvements in design and quality with reference to the products of such industries or groups of industries. The proceeds of the cess chargeable under the said Act on the goods manufactured in any such scheduled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government may also be utilised for this purpose. One of the objectives of the Technical Development Fund Scheme which in operation since 1976 is to promote modernisation, quality control and upgradation of technology in existing industrial units with the aid of balancing investments and selective imports of relatively small value. The net work of promotional agencies and research and design institutions under the Ministry of Industry also renders assistance in the areas of design, standardisation and quality control. The system of foreign collaboration approvals is also one of the instruments used for updating of technology necessary for quality control. The measures taken for quality control in relation of goods manufactured by the small scale industries include regional testing centres with testing facility for a variety of products, introduction of a compulsory quality control order inrespect of a number of domestic electrical appliances and formulation of training courses covering quality control methods.

Bharat Bandh

6219. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured on account of Bharat Bandh on 19 January, 1982;

(b) the measures taken to maintain peace and keep the wheels of the industry turning, with results achieved and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the impact of the Bandh on essential services; and

(d) the loss of production and property as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) 46 persons died and 821 persons were injured.

(b) Both Central and State Government took steps to maintain conditions of peace and to ensure maintenance of essential supplies and services, normal functioning of Government offices and industries and protection to workers going to work. Steps were taken to secure the cooperation of management and labour unions to ensure that the work in industrial sector was not disrupted. As a result of these steps the conditions in the country remained more or less peaceful. As the measures taken to maintain peace and normalcy are a normal activity of Government no separate records of expenditure are kept.

(c) Essential services by and large functioned normally.

(d) The loss of production nationwide has not been quantified.

Districts without Industries

6220. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the districts where there is no large or medium industry; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to industrialise those district?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In respect of 83 districts in the country, identified by Government as having no large or medium industry it has been decided that these districts should stand first in line for industrialisation. For this purpose, not only have the concerned State Governments/Union Territories been requested to accord priority in the setting up of industries, but also economic and infrastructure Ministries of the Government of India have been requested to give priority to these districts while shaping their Departmental Plans. In addition, it has been decided to give over-riding priority to applications for Industrial Licences for setting up of industries in these identified districts.

Study of trends in overseas labour market

6221. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints that properly trained workers with formal training do not go abroad;

(b) whether Government propose to make a study of the trends in the overseas labour market; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to arrange for the training of technical personnel with a view to increase their acceptability in the foreign market; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have constituted a working group to make this study.

(c) Yes, Sir. With a view to upgrading the level of skills, steps are being taken to organise crash training programmes in selected trades. The views of the State Directors of Training have already been obtained and details of the programme are being drawn up.

दिल्ली पुलिस ; भर्ती के लिए चयन किए गये पुलिस कर्मचारियों के बच्चे

6222. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नव., और दिस. 1981 में दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती के मामले में पुलिस विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों ने बच्चों को शिक्षा अर्हताओं और शारीरिक मानदंडों के बारे में कुछ छूट दी गई थी और उनके आधार पर चयन भी किये गये थे लेकिन इस प्रकार चयन किये गये उम्मीदवारों को अब तक प्रशिक्षण के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया गया है ;

(ग) उन्हें प्रशिक्षण के लिए कब तक बुलाये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि उन्हें प्रशिक्षण के लिये नहीं बुलाये जाने का विचार है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने अपने कर्मचारियों

बे बोर्डों को उनके पक्ष में निर्धारित अर्हताओं में छूट देने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासक की अनुमति की पूर्व प्रत्याशा में कांस्टेबल की भर्ती के लिए परीक्षा देने की अनुमति दी थी।

(ख) ऐसे 425 उमीदवारों का अस्थायी रूप से चयन किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). उनके पक्ष में निर्धारित अर्हताओं में छूट देने का प्रश्न दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है। यदि अर्हताओं में छूट दी जाती है तो उन्हें नियुक्त किया जाएगा।

Government Employees working in variout Ministries/Departments in Delhi

6223. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of different categories and cadres of Government employees working in the various Ministries and Departments in Delhi as on 1 March, 1982; and

(b) the number of posts which still remain unfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending cases for conciliation of casual labourers

6224. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending for conciliation of the casual labourers for the last three years;

(b) how much time will it take for their conciliation; and

(c) what steps are being taken for expediting conciliations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The term 'workmen' as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act does not make any distinction between casual workers and regular workers. Disputes handled by the conciliation machinery relate to workmen and so there is no categorisation of disputes as raised by casual workers and those raised by others.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, these questions do not arise.

दिल्ली ; हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक

6225. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :
श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों कि एक बैठक आयोजित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बैठक में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच सरकारी पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई निर्णय लिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार लस्कर) : (क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की दिल्ली में हुई बैठक की सूचना समाचारपत्रों द्वारा भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) समाचारपत्रों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस बैठक का आयोजन उत्तर प्रदेश

के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था । बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों की जानकारी के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है । जानकारी प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न नहीं उठता राज्य सरकारें अपनी राजभाषा नीति निर्धारण और उस के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में स्वतन्त्र रूप से सक्षम हैं ।

चुरू जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र

6226. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुरू जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र की स्थापना कब की गई थी और क्या इसके लिए स्वीकृत स्टाफ की नियुक्ति हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) इस जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र द्वारा अब तक किये गये कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, चुरू की स्थापना 27-6-78 को की गई थी । 31-12-1981 को कर्मचारियों (स्टाफ) में सहायक तथा अन्य सचिवालयी कर्मचारियों सहित एक महा-प्रबन्धक तथा 3 कार्यकारी प्रबन्धक थे ।

(ख) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, चुरू द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों की अवधि में किए गए कार्य का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

वर्ष	किए गए पंजीकरण की संख्या		स्थापित किये गये नए एककों की संख्या		बैंकों वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा प्रदान की गई कुल ऋण सहायता		सहायता प्राप्त एककों की संख्या		सृजित रोजगार	एककों को दूसरी सहायता दी गई
	संख्या	कारीगर	लघु उद्योग							
					(रु० लाखों में)					
1978-79	195	118	38	156	88.13	24	3.71		494	135
1979-80	687	88	56	144	75.60	38	6.37		548	450
1980-81	565	5	21	26	10.842	373	9.07		178	184

चुरू जिले में छोटे उद्योग

6227. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के चुरू जिले में कच्ची खालें, हड्डियां, दूध, ऊन, नमक, जिप्सम ईंटें बनाने के लिए रेत और चूना, "गवार" और अन्य कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कच्चे माल पर आधारित छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना करने अथवा व्यापक उपभोग की अन्य वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने के लिए इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र का विकास करने और वहां रोजगार के स्थायी अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वित्तीय तकनीकी प्रबन्धकीय, क्रय-विक्रय तथा प्रशिक्षण के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) चुरू जिले में कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं और उनमें कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है, उन्हें किस सीमा तक ऋण सुविधा दी गई है, उनमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चुरू जिला 15 प्रतिशत की केन्द्रीय पूंजीगत राज सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल है और एक पिछड़ा जिला होने के नाते रियायती दर पर वित्त पाने का भी हकदार है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता के स्थापित किये गए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र से यह आशा की जाती है क वह उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय कच्चे माल, वित्तीय तकनीकी, प्रबन्धकीय, विपणन तथा प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सभी प्रकार की सहायता देगा । केन्द्र सरका ने चुरू को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित कर दिया है तथा वह रियायती दर पर वित्त और 15 प्रतिशत की केन्द्रीय पूंजीगत राज सहायता पाने का भी हकदार है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Setting up of small Industries in Salumber District

6228. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide financial and technical assistance to the State Government for setting up of small industries in Salumber Parliamentary constituency in Rajasthan keeping in view the large population of Adivasis there;

(b) whether Central Government would take the initiative for setting up of a big industry at Salumber with a view to providing employment opportunities to the large number of unemployed Adivasi men and women there; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) The Central Government provides financial and technical assistance and various infrastructural facilities to the State Governments for the promotion of small scale industries. A sum of Rs. 87.50 lakhs was released to the Government of Rajasthan during 1981-82 under the Centrally sponsored scheme of District Industries Centres which covers all the 26 districts of the State. The Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) at Jaipur and Extension Centres at Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur provide the most needed services like consultancy in technical, managerial and economic aspects of starting and running small industrial units, technical and managerial training, common services and testing facilities, marketing assistance etc.

The location of Central Industrial projects is decided on broad techno-economic considerations. The pre-dominant consi-

derations for the location of such projects are the availability of raw materials, skilled labour, access to markets, infrastructure of industrial development like the availability of power, water, state of roads, transportation and other modes of communications, industrial workshops, financial institutions etc.

Setting up of Industries in Tribal Places of Rajasthan

6229. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribal places in Rajasthan State where Government are planning to set up industries in the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In Rajasthan, tribal areas cover districts of Banaswara and Dungarpur and parts of Udaipur district, Chittorgarh district and Sirohi district.

The primary responsibility for formulation of schemes for the industrial development of any region/district/area is that of the State Government. As far as the Central Government is concerned, all these districts have been identified except Chittorgarh as industrally backward eligible to concessional finance. Udaipur district is further identified for access to Central Investment Subsidy.

upto 31st December, 1979, a sum of Rs. 1957.82 lakhs has been sanctioned as concessional finance, out of which a sum of Rs. 1508.06 lakhs has been disbursed to the industrial units set up in these districts and a sum of Rs. 46.05 lakhs has been disbursed as Central subsidy in Udaipur district.

Under the Tribal Sub-Plan for ndustral development, out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 442.15 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 85.85 lakhs was spent in 1980-81. Whereas 6 Letters of Intent and 1 Industrial Licence was issued in 1980, 12 Letters of Intent and 7 Industrial Licences have been issued in 1981 in these districts. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, is developing new lead and zinc mines in Udaipur District. A proposal is in hand to develop copper deposit in Sirohi District also.

Availability of Hinerals in Rajasthan

6230. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India have given a detailed report about the availability of the existing minerals in Rajasthan State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Geological Survey of India submits reports from time to time on the exploration work carried out by it in various target areas. A paper in the geology and mineral resources of Rajasthan was published by the Geological Survey of India in 1977. The reserves of major mineral deposits estimated so far in Rajasthan as a result of exploration work done by Geological Survey of India and other organisations include 1003.72 million tonnes of coper ore, about 336.45 millions tonnes of lead-zinc ore; 79.35 million tonnes of phosphorite; 15.84 million tonnes of iron ore; 123.99 million tonnes of Private| Pyrrhotite; 3.51 million tonnes of wollastonite; 239.34 million tonnes of Fuller's Earth; over 1071 million tonnes of Gypsum and 6.37 million tonnes of Talc/Steatite; 101 million tonnes of Bentonite; 116.52 million tonnes of Dolomite and 5321.27 million tonnes of limestone.

(b) Important copper deposits in Khetri belt have been leased out to M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited for commercial exploitation. Similarly Saladipura pyrite deposit has been leased out to M/s. Pyrite, Phosphates & Chemical Limited and Lead zinc deposits of Rajpura Dariba and Rock phosphate of maton have been leased out to M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited. Steps to exploit other mineral denosits will be taken when their investigation is complete and their economic viability is established.

Revision of Annual Plans

6231. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone through the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 6 March, 1982 wherein it has been stated that annual plans have neglected the 20 point programme in the spherevs of Agriculture, Rural Development, Transport and Communications and if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government propose to revise the annual plans and include the points mentioned in part (a) above and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The news item have come to the notice of the Government. The News item compares the percentage allocations for the various sectors in the total Plan outlay for 1982-83 with those in the Annual Plan for 1981-82. Since the share of the energy sector in the total Plan outlay for 1982-83 is higher than in 1981-82, it follows that the share of all the other sectors taken together would be smaller. However, in absolute terms, the Plan allocation for 1982-83 for Agriculture, Rural Development, Transport and Communications shows an appreciable increase over the 1981-82 level.

(b) In view of the above, the question of revising the Annual Plan for 1982-83 does not arise. However, the established procedures provide for adjustments in Plan outlay, wherevere necessary, during the course of the year.

सतर्कता मशीनरी में त्रुटियां

6232. **श्री सुभाष यादव** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने वर्ष 1980 के लिए अपने प्रतिवेदन में टिप्पणी की थी कि यह बड़े खेद का विषय था कि गत तीन वर्षों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों से प्रमाणित हुआ था कि सत्ता के दुरुपयोग अनुपातहीन सम्पत्ति एकत्र करना, एजेंसी रिक पक्षपात, गबन, निष्क्रियता आदि के मामलों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि वर्तमान सतर्कता मशीनरी कुछ मूलभूत त्रुटियां हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सतर्कता मशीनरी को अधिक सक्षम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग ; राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) हालत कि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने अपनी वर्ष 1980 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में गत तीन वर्षों के विशिष्ट वर्गों में मामलों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े दिए थे किन्तु उसने ऐसी कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की थी ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Child Labour

6233. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of child labour in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The figures regarding child Labour are collected by the Registrar General of India at the time of census only. The figures for 1981 census are not yet avaiable.

Recruitment of SC/ST candidates in Government Departments

6234. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to issue instruction to different Government Departments and Undertakings for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to make good of the shortfalls caused by various reasons; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). In the matter of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, public sector undertakings are governed by Presidential directives issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Ministries/Departments have been asked, on various occasions, to follow strictly the reservation orders and the procedures prescribed therein and to make all efforts to increase their representation. Apart from wide ranging benefits and concessions extended to members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the time of recruitment and promotions, coaching centres have also been started to prepare candidates for various competitive examinations. Examination centres have also been set up in the areas where there is a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes. In certain cases, special departmental examination for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has also been held.

Recruitment of SC/ST candidates as per Reservation Rule

6235. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued order to Government Departments and undertakings for recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates as per reservation rule;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a)to (c) In the matter of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Public Sector Undertakings are governed by Presidential directives issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Government has issued instructions on various occasions that the Ministries/Departments should observe the prescribed procedure for filling reserved vacancies and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in service strictly. It has been further provided that instances of discrimination or deliberate infraction of the orders relating to reservation and concessions in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in any office should be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities for suitable action.

Samman Pension to former INA Personnel

6236. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Advisory Committee headed by the Minister in regard to the eligibility for 'Samman Pension' to the former INA personnel have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Non-Official Advisory Committee of Freedom Fighters have made several recommendations in its four meetings held during April to December, 1981. The said Committee have *inter-alia* recommended grant of pension to ex-INA Women members of Rani of Jhansi Regiment and to ex-INA personnel deported to New Guinea and other Islands. The various recommendations, including those related with ex-INA personnel, remained under the consideration of the Committee till December, 1981 and now these are being processed.

Promotional Prospects of IES

6237. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cadre administration of the Indian Economic Service has taken any steps to improve the cadre structure of the service and the promotional prospects of the service;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken so far and the results achieved thereby;

(c) whether the cadre administration of the service has drawn any tentative programme for the refresher course or participation of the officers in the foreign training programmes or the management development programmes of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie or the Indian Institute of management; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons why the same has not been drawn for the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The cadre structure of the Indian Economic Service reflects the posts carrying predominently economic functions offered for encadrement in the Service by the various Ministries etc. It has been the constant endeavour to encadre as many posts as possible in the Service. As a result of such efforts there has been a significant increase in the number of posts at different levels in the service. A statement showing the number of posts as at the initial constitution of the service and as on 1-1-82 is attached. The increase in the number of posts at higher levels would indicate the improvement in the promotional prospects.

(c) and (d). Refresher as well as specialised courses are arranged for officers of the Service from time to time in different institutions such as the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, Bankers Training College, Bombay. Indian School of Political Economy, Lonavala, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, Institute of Management, Ahmedabad etc. subject to the availability of officers for training and the convenience of the training institutions concerned. Officers of the Service are sent for the Management Training Programme of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration wherever the Ministry/Department under which they are working are able to spare them. IES officers are also recommended for foreign training programmes.

Statement

Grade	No. of duty posts as on 1-11-1961	No. of duty posts as on 1-1-1982	Percentage of increase	No. of Ex-cadre posts held by IES Officers at present
Grade I	15	31	107	33**
Grade II	15	45	200	25
Grade III	95	138	45	32
Grade IV	199	224*	13	..

*Excludes deputation, leave and training reserves.

**Include ex-cadres posts above Grade I.

NOTE : The figures under column 5 above exclude the number of officers on foreign assignment, foreign service in India and on Secretariat posts which are respectively 8, 28 and 15.

Posts involving economic nature of work termed Ex-cadre posts in Ministries

6238. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts involving economic nature of work are termed as ex-cadre posts in various Departments including Planning Commission;

(b) the reasons for keeping these posts as ex-cadre posts;

(c) what are their details department-wise, post scale-wise class-I and above; and

(d) what are the minimum qualifications in economics/commerce, in the posts involving economic functions termed as technical posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table if the House.

पर्यावरण विभाग की स्थापना

6239. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र में पर्यावरण विभाग की पूर्ण रूप से स्थापना कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या भारत के सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण विभाग का सृजन किया गया है और गठन कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कौन-कौन से राज्यों में इस विभाग का सृजन और गठन नहीं किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार के प्रत्येक विभाग में एक-एक पर्यावरण कक्ष की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने पर्यावरण विभागों का गठन किया है । दिल्ली तथा गोवा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने भी पर्यावरणीय मामलों की देखभाल करने के लिए सचिवों को मनोनीत किया है । शेष राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अभी भी ऐसे विभागों का गठन किया जाना है ।

(घ) तिवारी समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि सभी मंत्रालयों और अभिकरणों द्वारा, जिनकी योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का पर्यावरणीय संसाधनों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, पर्यावरण कक्षों की स्थापना करनी चाहिए । सिफ़ारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

T.V. sets manufactured by B.E.L

6240. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to modify the T.V. sets to be manufactured by B.E.L. in collaboration with the Department of Electronics keeping in view the proposal of introducing the colour T.V.; and

(b) if so, how much more it will cost to the original proposal and to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technological Development by strengthening the Research and Development Wing of Sail

6241. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has planned to start a vigorous drive for technological development by strengthening the research and development wing of SAIL so that import substitution could be achieved and running of the plants made more economic; and

(b) if so, how much money is SAIL, going to spend on this programme in the current plan period and what are the ingredients of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the 6th plan for Research and Development Centre of SAIL, a provision of Rs. 41.7 crores has been made. This Centre has identified certain key areas for research and development, namely, conservation of coking coal; conservation of fuel and energy; product diversification and development of new products; introduction of modern instrumentation and computerisation; and removal of obsolescence in technology and development and adoption of appropriate technology.

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में इलकेट्रानिक्स पर आधारित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगो की स्थापना

6242. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा नैनीताल और पिथौरागढ़ नगरों के विशेष परिस्थिति तक वातावरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनका मंत्रालय इन स्थानों पर इलेक्ट्रोनिक तकनीक पर आधारित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग म उपमंत्री (श्री एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।]

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Availability of syllabus of limited departmental competitive examination

6243. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Syllabus for the limited Departmental Competitive Examination for the Section Officers has been suggested but majority of the publications are out-dated, out of print and not available; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure their availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disposal of letters received from M.P. in Ministries/Departments

6244. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention is being paid towards the speedy and expeditious disposal of letters communications, papers received in the Ministries/Departments/Offices and matters highlighted in the Newspapers, Maganies, etc;

(b) how many letters from the M.Ps. were received in the Ministries/Departments/Offices during the course of the last six months, how many of them were actioned and how many are still pending with reasons thereof; and

(c) how many surprise visits were paid by the Heads of the Ministries/Departments/Offices and other Senior Officers to the various sections/installations falling under them to ensure speedy disposal of cases and keeping of surroundings neat, clean and tidy; and results of the drives made if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information regarding the number of letters received from Members of Parliament, actioned and pending is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The requisite information regarding number of surprise visits during 1981 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Issue of orders on duties of stenographers

6245. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed orders on the duties of Stenographers all grades, along with orders on giving them typing work have been issued;

(b) if so, whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether these are applicable to Stenographers in Air Force Head Quarters also; if not, steps taken to extend the same to them as well;

(d) whether the Deputy Secretaries are made eligible for SPAs to open more avenues of promotion to the stagnating Stenographers; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof together with measures evolved to combat the acute and continuing stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e) In accordance with the existing orders, Deputy Secretaries are not entitled to have the services of Senior Personal. Assisants. However, certain demands of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Association for removing stagnation in Garde 'C' of the Service are being considered in the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

issue of licences for food stuffs by Delhi Municipal Corporation

6246. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal Corporation Delhi has issued Licences 'for selling ghee, agarbatties, safety matches, edible oils, cereals and other food-staffs' in the same premises to shopkeepers; and

(b) what is the number of shops, factories, etc. in the Jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation Delhi which, run without valid licences and the total loss of revenues of suffered together with steps taken to plug the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बेरोजगारी

6247. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को बेरोजगार लोगों की कुल संख्या थी; तथा 31 दिसम्बर, 1981

को यह संख्या बढ़कर कितनी हो गई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस विकट समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना तैयार की है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों से संबंधित है, जिनमें से अनिवार्यत : सभी बेरोजगार नहीं है । 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को चालू रजिस्टर में व्यक्तियों की संख्या 162.00 लाख थी और 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 को यह संख्या 178.38 लाख थी जो कि 10.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाती है ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किए गए प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें महत्वपूर्ण रोजगार संभावनायें हैं, में से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं;

(i) समकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम;

(ii) आपरेशन फ्लड II डेरी विकास परियोजना;

(iii) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एन० आर० ई० पी०)

(iv) स्व-रोजगार संबंधी ग्रामीण युवकों के प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय योजना (ट्राइसेम) :

(v) मत्स्य विकास और ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण और विकास;

(vi) अकुशल श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए विशेष रोजगार योजनायें ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन जिला जनशक्ति आयोजना तथा रोजगार सृजन परिषदों की स्थापना करने तथा स्व-रोजगार अवसरों को बढ़ाने से भी बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

State-wise details of Cement Distribution

6248. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement allotted to each State, State-wise in last one year;

(b) the actual supply of cement made, State-wise;

(c) the per capita consumption of cement in the last year, State-wise;

(d) the allotment to each State this year and the percentage of increase; and

(e) the demands of the States, State-wise, this year and how much of it will be met?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement showing allocation and despatches of cement made to the States/Union Territories during the year 1981 and per capita consumption of cement during the year 1980 is attached.

(d) and (e). Quarterly allocation of cement to the States for the year 1982-83 will be made in the context of the new policy of partial decontrol of cement recently announced by the Government. It is too early to indicate the quantity of levy cement that will be allocated to the States during the year 1982-83.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation and despatches made to the State/Union territories during the year 1981 and per capita consumption of cement during the year 1980.

(figures in '000 tonnes)

Name of the State/Union Territories	1981.		Per Capita Consumption for 1980
	Allocation	Despatches	
1 2	3	4	5
1. Assam	227·8	204·0	16·16
2. Bihar	1031·8	927·5	16·09
3. Orissa	408·4	326·7	16·35
4. West Bengal	133·5	1089·0	24·14
5. Manipur	70·0	47·9	23·19
6. Nagaland	53·0	42·2	63·32
7. Arunachal Pradesh	52·0	14·8	36·45
8. Tripura	64·0	37·8	10·44
9. Meghalaya	73·0	60·4	42·11
10. Sikkim	56·3	29·7	108·63
11. Mizoram	26·4	10·1	34·84
12. Gujarat	1531·0	1500·8	50·49
13. Madhya Pradesh	990·0	935·7	19·89
14. Maharashtra	2119·1	1815·9	38·20
15. Goa, Daman & Diu	112·0	102·8	102·29
16. Dadra Nagar Haveli	12·0	7·7	78·43
17. Haryana	674·3	552·0	46·41
18. Rajasthan	631·8	579·3	18·39
19. Uttar Pradesh	2194·3	1758·6	16·29
20. Himachal Pradesh	126·5	106·1	25·80
21. Jammu & Kashmir	186·0	140·7	37·04
22. Punjab	917·0	725·2	44·64
23. Chandigarh	100·0	92·5	177·50
24. Delhi	474·1	454·5	127·16
25. Andhra Pradesh	1499·2	1528·8	35·18

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	1497·1	1513·0	35·76
27.	Karnataka	1050·5	902·9	30·17
28.	Kerala	1045·2	910·9	40·34
29.	Pondicherry	48·0	34·4	80·54
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20·0	9·9	125·00
31.	Laccadives	7·6	1·8	50·00

Steps to increase Cement allocation to Orissa

6249. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the acute shortage of cement in Orissa for implementing various construction works in the State;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to increase the cement allocation to Orissa keeping in view the scarcity of cement in that State; and

(c) the details about the increase in allocation of cement expected to be made available for Orissa in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including the State of Orissa. To this extent possibility of some of the construction works being adversely affected cannot be ruled out.

(b) Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacity, sanctioning new capacities and allowing imports.

(c) Quarterly allocation of cement to the States including Orissa in 1982-83 will be made in the context of the new policy of partial de-control of cement recently announced by Government. It is difficult at this stage to indicate the exact quantity of levy cement that will be allocated to the State during the year 1982-83.

Industrial Scheme of Gujarat

6250. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any industrial scheme of Gujarat pending with the Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, since when and what are the details thereof; and

(c) the position of each scheme relating to approval or disapproval?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). 494 applications for the grant of industrial licences for setting up industries in Gujarat State were received during the period from 1980 to 1982 (upto 23-3-1982). Out of these, 166 were approved and letters of intent issued, 213 were rejected, 36 were otherwise disposed of and 79 are presently at various stages of consideration. These pending applications relate to industries like Chemicals, Vanaspati, Cement, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Sugar, Electronic Equipments, etc.

Multinational Companies

6251. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of mulnational companies functioning in India since 1 January, 1979;

(b) the names of multinational companies who have applied for expansion or opening new industry during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the companies who get approval and the names of those companies whose applications were rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement showing the names of FERA Companies currently in operation in the country is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3802/82*].

(b) and (c). 131 applications for the grant of industrial licences were received from FERA Companies during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981. Out of these, 42 applications were approved, 59, were rejected, 9 were otherwise disposed of and 21 are presently at various stages of consideration. The details of letters of intent/industrial licences issued to various applicants including FERA Companies are being published regularly in the "Monthly Newsletter" brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this Publication are available in Parliament Library.

Applications were rejected mainly on grounds of adequate capacity already having been licensed, non-availability of raw materials, locational constraints, items of manufacture not open to FERA Companies/Large Industrial Houses registered under the MRTP Act and other relevant factors.

संयुक्त सचिव के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

6252. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के एक संयुक्त सचिव के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार तथा पद के दुरुपयोग के बारे में हाल ही में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन शिकायतों की कोई जांच कराई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) ऐसे दोषी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) दो आरोप ये है :

(i) 1980 के दौरान बचाव उपस्करों की खरीद के बारे में 35 लाख रुपये की सरकारी धन-राशि का दुर्विनियोग;

(ii) केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव केन्द्र समिति, धनबाद में प्रशासन अधिकारी के पद को भरने में अनियमितताएं।

(घ) शिकायतों की पूरी तरह जांच की गई है और आरोप साबित नहीं हुए हैं।

Ad-hoc and Daily Wages Employees in D.S.I.D.C.

6253. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees category-wise working on daily wages and on ad-hoc basis in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and since when they are working as such;

(b) whether Government propose to regularise them as gesture of honouring the new 20-Point programme of the Prime Minister; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Number of employees working on daily wages and ad-hoc basis in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation is 82 and 2 respectively. The daily wages employees

are working in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation as per details below:

Since November, 1979	1
Since July, 1980	24
Since December, 1980	28
Since June, 1981	18
Since December, 1981	10
Since February, 1982	1

The 2 ad-hoc employees are working in Delhi State Industrial Corporation from 1976.

(b) and (c). The 2 ad-hoc employees have already been offered employment in suitable grades.

The regularisation of employees on daily wages will depend on availability of vacancies and provisions of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation recruitment rules.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Koraput District of Orissa

6254. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received applications in 1981-82 from different State Governments and the private sectors for granting them letter of intents to set up cement plants;

(b) whether any such application has been obtained from the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for the issue of a letter of intent to set up a Cement plant in Koraput district of Orissa;

(c) if so, whether letter of intent for the above purpose is expected to be granted to the I.D.C. Orissa in 1982-83; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir.

An application for setting up a Mini Cement Plant with an anuual capacity of 66,000 tonnes of cement was received in September, 1981. This application was rejected *prima facie* as the State Government of Orissa had not confirmed that the scheme was covered by the guidelines on the subject. The applicant has represented against the decision and the same is being examined.

Representation of SC/ST and minority community in police force

6255. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 14 April, 1980 instructions were issued to all the State Governments and Union Terirtory Administrations for adequate representation of Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe and minority community in the police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the instructions have been followed by the State Governments;

(d) how far these instructions have been implemented by the Centre itself;

(e) whether the Centre is satisfied with the implementation of these instructions by the State Governments; and

(f) if not, what follow up action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (f). There are no circular instructions dated 14th April, 1980. However, certain instructions and suggestions have been issued in this regard from time to time. The Constitution provides for reservation for certain communities and for equality and non-discrimination on grounds of religion caste, race etc. It is Government's policy that recruitment sould be broad based and representative of a cross section of the society. Both the Central and State Administrations are making recruitment in accordance with these principles.

SC|ST employees in Ministry of Home Affairs

6256. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of employees in the Miinstry of Home Affairs in Class I, II and III posts as on 1 January, 1979, 1 January, 1980 and 1 January, 1981 and how many of them belonged to the SC|ST community (with percentage of the total number); and

(b) to what extent the percentage of Schdeuled Caste|Scheduled Tribe employees fall short of the reservation quota and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT*—3803|82].

Geological Survey in Rajasthan

6257. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan where mineral Survey has been conducted so far by Geological Survey of India and the extent of success achieved therein;

(b) whether the Department propose to extend its geological activities to the border and backward areas of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts in Minerals; and

(c) if so, since when and the method thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Investigations for minerals have been carried out by Geological Survey of India in all the districts of Rajasthan. As a result of investigations by GSI and other organisations the following mineral deposits have been estimated: 103.72 million tonnes of copper ore in Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Dungarpur districts; about 336.45 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore estimated in Ajmer, Bhilwara, Sirohi and Udaipur districts; 79.35 million tonnes of phosphorite in Udaipur and Jaisalmer districts; 15.84 million tonnes of Iron Ore in Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Udaipur districts; 123.99 million tonnes of pyrite|pyrrhotite in Sikar district; 3.51 million tonnes of wollastonite in Pali and Sirohi districts; 239.34 million tonnes of Fuller's Earth in Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts; 101 million tonnes of bentonite in Barmer district; over 1071 million tonnes of gypsum and 6.37 million tonnes of talc|steatite, about 116.52 million tonnes of Dolomite and 5321.27 million tonnes of limestone from several districts.

(b) and (c). Geological mapping and exploration for minerals has been carried out by the Geological Surve of India in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts, as a result of which important mineral deposits, mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question above, were located. During the current (1981-82) Field Season, systematic Geological Mapping in parts of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts and investigtaion for the evaluation of limestone resources in parts of Jaisalmer district are being continued.

Use of word 'Harijan in Scheduled Caste Certificates and by mass media

6258. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3516 and 2815 on 9 September and 9 December, 1981 respectively and state:

(a) when no instructions have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments about the use of the word 'Harijan', the reasons why the State Governments are using the word 'Harijan' while issuing Scheduled Caste Certificates;

(b) the reasons why the Central Government are using the word 'Harijan' in its public mass media humiliate the feelings of millions of people who do not like it;

(c) whether Government have received represatentions from Delhi Scheduled Caste Welfare Association protesting against the use of the word Harijan in

Scheduled Caste Certificates and public mass media, and if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) whether Government would issue instructions to State Governments to follow the example of Tamil Nadu Government who have banned the use of the word Harijan in all its official correspondence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) All the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations have since been addressed on 10th February, 1982 not to insert the words 'Harijan' or 'Girijan' in the Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe certificates and to issue such certificates only in the form as prescribed by the Government of India for this purpose, in which there is no column for writing the word 'Harijan' or 'Girijan'.

(b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been requested on the 1st February, 1982 that the terms "Scheduled Castes" and "Schdeuled Tribes" in English and their appropriate translation in other national languages alone be used instead of the words 'Harijan' and 'Girijan' in public mass media.

(c) Yes, Sir. Action as mentioned above has already been taken.

(d) The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to use the term 'Adi Dravidar' (Plural) in official purpose so as to cover all the communities in the list of Scheduled Castes. Instructions have not been issued to any State Government on lines of the decision taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Investigation of crime cases by C.B.I.

6259. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received from State Governments and Union Territories and Private Parties separately during the last three years seeking investigations of crimes by the C.B.I.;

(b) the number of requests turned down by the C.B.I. and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether one of the reasons for not accepting the cases is that there is considerable strain on the C.B.I. and the C.B.I. is not geared to take up such cases in a big way; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to gear the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a)

State Governments	163
Union Territories	60
Private Parties	3391
Total:	3614

(b) and (c).

State Governments	22
Union Territories	7
Private Parties	3342
Total:	3371

As per its charter, the C.B.I. is mainly concerned with cases relating to Central Government Servants and Personnel belonging to Public Undertakings, for which it is fully geared. However, it does take up for investigation some inportant and complicated cases on requests from State Governments and others on a selective basis.

(d) Does not arise.

Import Clearance Certificate for Mini-Paper Plants

6260. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued nearly 100 capital goods import clearance certificates for mini-paper plants during the years 1978—81;

(b) if so, details of the certificates issued, year-wise and State-wise details thereof; and

(c) names of the parties of whom those certificates were issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is furnished as per statement laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See. No. LT*—3804/82].

Wages and service conditions of employees of parcel service

6262. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proper wage and service conditions for the employees of parcel service companies; and

(b) if not, whether Governmnet propose to constitute a wage board for ensuring the wage and service conditions for these employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The conditions of service of road transport parcel service employees are governed by the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 which *inter alia* provides for leave, hours of employment, welfare and health, etc.

(b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up a Wage Board for these employees.

Minimum wages for workers in cashew, coir, beedi and handloom industry

6263. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what are the details of the steps taken by Government to have a regional minimum wage for the workers in the field of cashew, coir, beedi and handloom in the Southern States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): Under the Minimum Wages Act, the appropriate Government for the purpose of fixation/revision of minimum wages in the cashew, coir, beedi and handloom industry are the State Governments. At the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980, it was agreed that while absolute uniformity in wages was not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States as it might lead to flight of industry and business from one state to another. Accordingly, while fixing/revising wages under the Minimum Wages Act, due regard may be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the industry in other States especially the neighbouring ones. The recommendations of the Conference were brought to the notice of the State Governments for appropriate action.

The question of fixation of minimum wages on a regional basis was considered by a Working Group of Labour Miinsters on the 16th October, 1981 but there was no consensus.

Proposal to set up Zinc smelters in Bhilwara and Buneli in Rajasthan

6264. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Zinc smelters in Bhilwara and Bunali in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when final decision would be taken up in the matter;

(c) whether the proposed smelters have been included in the Sixth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). Government sanction was accorded to Hindustan Zinc Limited in October, 1980 to conduct a prefeasibility study by M/s. Stolborg, West Germany, for a new zinc-lead smelter complex utilizing zinc-lead deposits of Rampura-Agucha and other deposits in Rajasthan for production of 1,00,000 tonnes of zinc and 35,000 tonnes of lead. The pre/feasibility study would *inter alia*,

suggest a suitable site for the location of the proposed smelter complex. The pre-feasibility study report is expected to be received by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. shortly. The Hindustan Zinc Limited is expected to submit a Feasibility Report on the basis of the techno-economic evaluation of the pre-feasibility study undertaken by the foreign consultant, to Government for decision, by May/June 1982. The location of the proposed smelter complex will be decided later taking into account the available infrastructural facilities etc.

The proposed new zinc-lead smelter complex alongwith development of Rampura-Agucha zinc-lead mines in Bhilwara district (Rajasthan) is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. with an initial provision of Rs. 14.00 crores.

Foreign Collaboration for a Cigarette Industry

6265. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any aplication for establishing a cigarette industry with the collaboration of a foreign multinational; and

(b) if so, details thereof and whether the permission has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Estimate of Steel Production during 1982-83

6266. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of production of steel in the country during the next financial year;

(b) the respective contributions to that production by the different companies both in the public and private sectors; and

(c) whether the steel produced next year would be enough to meet the requirements of the country or any steel would be imported to meet the shortfalls in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The production of steel during 1982-83 has been estimated as follows:—

Plants	Million Tonnes
SAIL	6.47
TISCO	1.55
Mini Steel Plants	1.80
Total:	9.82

(c) Certain categories of steel will be in short supply while some categories will be surplus. The imports are likely to be of the order of 1.8 million tonnes. Efforts will be made to export items which are surplus. Actual exports will depend on demand and price levels in foreign countries.

Socio-Economic conditions of Himalayan Area and indo Gangetic Belt

6267. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been proposed by the Planning Commission to study the basic structure, river behaviour and socio-economic conditions of the Himalayan area and Indo-Gangetic belt;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the proposal of the study scheme will be placed on the Table of the House;

(c) whether it is a fact that a similar study was carried out for the District of Monghyr (Bihar) in association with I.I.T. Kharagpur and a copy of the report

is lying with the Man Power Cell of the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to publish the report?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Planning Commission has recently initiated a 'Coordinated Action Research Project' scheme for Himalayan Eco-development and Ecological Management of river Ganga, with the involvement of universities|institutions located in the region. The scheme would be operational during 1982-83 and would function in coordination with the State|Centre research and development agencies.

(b) A copy of the proposals is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—3805|82].

(c) The study of Monghyr District also covers some aspects of the study referred to in answer to Part (a) of the question. A copy of this report is available in the Planning Commission.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Compensation to the Deceased Swimmer of Delhi fire service

6268. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 4 March, 1982 that a swimmer in Delhi Fire Service died because he remained in water for too long in rescuing bus passengers when a mini bus had fallen into Jamuna:

(b) whether an agreement had already been reached between the trade union and the authorities to pay compensation of Rs. 30,000 to the deceased;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Fire Service authorities have now backed out of the agreement; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this and whether Government would consider giving this amount as ex-gratia payment and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश को पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्तियों हेतु निधि

6269. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्र-वृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों, जिनके लिए छात्रवृत्ति धनराशियों में हाल ही में संशोधन किया गया है; के लिए कितनी निधि की मांग की है; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को उपर्युक्त निधि प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन 96.26 लाख रुपये के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था । इसमें 1-7-1981 से लागू दरों तथा आय सीमा में संशोधन के कारण 8.75 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग की गई थी ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के पास गत वर्षों में दी गई धनराशि में से खर्च न हुई 19.63 लाख रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध है । राज्य सरकार से परामर्श

करने के बाद 76.63 लाख रुपये की बकाया केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकार को दी जा चुकी है।

तिहाड़ जेल, दिल्ली और राज्यों के केन्द्रीय कारागारों में कैदियों की संख्या

6270. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिहाड़ जेल, दिल्ली और राज्यों के केन्द्रीय कारागारों में 31 जनवरी, 1982 को, अलग-अलग कैदियों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य की जेल में कैद स्त्रियों, पुरुषों और 21 वर्ष की आयु से कम के बच्चों की संख्या, अलग-अलग कितनी थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) 31-1-1982 को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम और कालाबाजारी निवारक तथा आवश्यक वस्तुत : आपूर्ति अनुरक्षण अधिनियम और 30-1-1982 को विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी की गतिविधि निवारक अधिनियम के अधीन कैदियों के संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना छल मिला कर इस प्रकार थी :—

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	कैदियों की संख्या
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	21
2. असम	17
3. बिहार	37
4. गुजरात	31
5. केरल	4
6. महाराष्ट्र	155
7. मध्य प्रदेश	21
8. उड़ीसा	89
9. पंजाब	25
10. राजस्थान	18
11. तमिलनाडु	30
12. उत्तर प्रदेश	189
13. दिल्ली	14
14. मणिपुर	55

मध्य प्रदेश से संबंधित सूचना में कालाबाजारी निवारक और आवश्यक वस्तु आपूर्ति अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन कैदियों की संख्या शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) किसी राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र में कालाबाजारी निवारक और आवश्यक वस्तु आपूर्ति अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन कोई महिला और बच्चा कैदी नहीं था जबकि महाराष्ट्र में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी गतिविधि निवारक अधिनियम के अधीन केवल चार महिला कैदी थी। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन पुरुष, महिला और बच्चे कैदियों के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Raising of Funds for E.P.F. Organisation Diverting it from Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation

6271. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI D. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of Administrative charges and Inspection

charges fixed under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is far too low in as much as even the necessary expenditures are met with great difficulty particularly in some regions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Coal Minies Provident Fund Organisation is having two crores surplus funds every year;

(c) the steps being proposed to raise necessary funds to meet the rising expenditure of the organisation; and

(d) whether Government proposes to utilise the surplus funds available in Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation for the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) to (d). The rates of administrative charges and inspection charges have been fixed by the Government, after consultation with Central Board of Trustees and having regard to resources available for the expenses. These rates are reviewed and revised, where necessary. The information regarding surplus funds with the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mistakes in List of Holidays for 1982

6272. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1725 on 3rd March, 1982 regarding mistakes in list of holidays for 1982 and state:

(a) whether any representation by a number of leading Astrological Religious and Cultural Associations of India have been received by Government regarding the fixation of dates of holidays for Dussehra and Dewali on 27th October, 1982 and 15th November, 1982 respectively;

(b) if so, the names of the Associations/ Prominent individuals from whom the representations have been received;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government in the light of the reasons for the revised dates and objections against the dates as fixed by Government;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government alongwith the details of the reasons for revisions and objections for the dates fixed as advanced by these Associations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) & (b). representations in this regard have been received from Shree Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab, Dr. Kanhaiyalal Kalla International Yoga Centre, Jodhpur and Pt. Shiv Kumar Jaitly Amritsar.

(c) and (d). The above named associations etc. have mainly suggested fixation of dates of holidays for Dussehra and Dewali during 1982 according to Panchang followed by them and based on the view that these festivals should be celebrated during "Shudha" month and not in "Mala months". This controversy has arisen because there happen to occur "Kshaya" month and also "Mala month" in the year 1982. All these aspects have been considered in depth. The dates for Dussehra and Dewali in 1982 have, as in the past, been given in the Indian Astronomical Ephemeris issued by the Positional Astonomy Centre, Calcutta, an organisation working under the Meteriological Department of the Government of India. A good number of Panchang Pandits and scholars from all parts of India have discussed this matter in joint conferences under the Presidentship of Mohonta Maharaj of Tarakeswara Math and His Holiness Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakota Peeta. After prolonged discussion on various aspects of sastric interpretation, His Holiness (Jagatguru Sankaracharya) gave his verdict in favour

of the system followed by India Astronomical Ephemeris as most of the sastric scripts support this very system of reckoning decayed month. The Positional Astronomy Centre, the authorised agency of the Government to advise this Department on the dates of festivals/holidays, having determined the dates after considering different opinions Governments of India do not deem it necessary to revise the dates as already notified for observance of holidays on account of Dussehra & Dewali.

(e) Does not arise.

Sanction of Pension to Freedom Fighters Who Went Underground to Help Cause of Indian Independence

6273. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the sanction of freedom fighters pensions to those freedom fighters who went underground and helped the cause of Indian Independence by avoiding arrest and those could not be convicted and imprisoned;

(b) if so, the exact decision in this regard and the date with effect from which it has been implemented;

(c) the number of the freedom fighters who have been granted freedom fighters pensions in this regard in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and J&K and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi, district-wise for each State separately;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of the Freedom Fighters whose claims on this ground are still pending with Government from each one of these States; and

(e) the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) and (b). Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme formerly known as Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 provides for grant of pension to the underground Freedom Fighters, since its introduction, provided that they remained underground for six months as:

(i) a proclaimed offender; or

(ii) on whom an award for arrest/ head was announced, or

(iii) on whom detention order was issued but not served.

Further, a relation has been made regarding acceptance of evidence in this regard where the applicants have not been able to produce evidence from official records due to which their cases could not be finalised, to the extent of accepting certificates from personal knowledge from prominent freedom fighters who had themselves undergone actual imprisonment for more than 5 years. This relaxation is effective from 1-8-1980.

(c) As per Statement attached.

(d) and (e). The remaining cases of claims of under-ground suffering are under various stages of processing and are pending finalisation for want of State Reports and/or requisite information.documents from the applicants.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of Freedom Fighters who have been sanctioned pension on the basis of underground Sufferings in respect of States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and J.&K. and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT Administrations	Number of Freedom Fighters	Number of Freedom Fighters District-wise	
1	2	3		4
1	Himachal Pradesh	20	Bilaspur	20
2	Punjab	1	Gurdaspur	1
3	Haryana	5	Sonipat	3
			Rohtak	1
			Kurukshetra	1
4	J. & K.	13	Srinagar	9
			Anantnag	4
5	Delhi	4	Delhi	4
6	Chandigarh	—		

Action Taken by States on Cases Pending for Freedom Fighters Pension

6274. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1680 on 3 March, 1982 regarding cases pending for freedom fighters' pension and state:

(a) the action taken by each of the State Governments for (i) augmentation of staff of freedom fighters cell;

(ii) to fix up a time schedule for disposal of freedom fighters pensions cases and to take up a campaign to clear all pending cases with them;

(iii) to set up special cells exclusively for expeditious verification of claims of freedom fighters under the supervision of a senior officer;

(iv) to form a State Level Committee to advise and recommend the pension cases by according highest priority; and

(b) whether it would be ensured that the States which have not so far complied with the suggestions also accept these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The position is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3806/82] So far as the time schedule is concerned, it is not feasible to indicate the same, but effort will be made to finalise the cases as early as possible.

(b) The matter of implementation of these proposals is being pursued with the State Governments which have not initiated action in this regard.

Cheating by Puzzle and Popularity Contests

6275. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of boys and girls were cheated of several lakhs of rupees throughout the country in puzzle and popularity contest by some bogus firms of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the firms and the steps being taken by Gov-

ernment to see that such type of activities by bogus companies are checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (d). On receipt of complaints in this regard, a case u|s 420 IPC has been registered. The proprietor of the firm M|s. India Trade Agency and several other firms, has been apprehended on 26-2-82, and a large number of printed forms bearing the names of several firms and a huge volume of correspondence addressed to these firms, money order forms and other documents have been seized. Investigation of the case is still in progress. Action is taken as and when any complaints are made to the police about the activities of such bogus companies.

Soviet Assistance for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

6276. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the Soviet Union for credit to finance the second phase of construction of 3.4 m.t. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the Soviet Union had already extended a credit of 250 million roubles for the first stage of the Plant which is being built with Soviet Technical assistance;

(c) whether the Vizag Project was originally expected to cost Rs. 2250 crore with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 500.22 crore but due to the delay in implementing the project the project costs are now pegged at Rs. 3,00,98.98 crore;

(d) if so, whether the Soviet Union has agreed to finance the second phase of the construction of this steel plant; and

(e) if so, the final decision in this regard likely to be taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a), (b), (d) and (e) Under the inter-Governmental Agreement dated June 12, 1979 between the Governments of India and of the USSR, the Soviet credit of Roubles 250 million made available earlier by the USSR is to be utilised for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The Government of India has not as yet made a formal request for more credit for this project. However, the indications are that USSR Government will favourably consider a request for a further credit of Roubles 250 million for completion of the project.

(c) The total estimated cost, as sanctioned by Government in June 1979 for setting up an intergrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, was Rs. 2,256 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 500.20 crores. While sanctioning this estimate, however, it was stipulated that detailed and firmed up project cost estimate supported by a Comprehensive Revised Detailed Project Report (CRDPR), incorporating modern technologies and finally determined product-mix, would be prepared. According to CRDPR, revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2,935.41 crores. With the margin money and interest during construction, the revised cost comes to Rs. 3098.98 crores. The project implementation has so far generally been as per the agreed schedules. The main reasons for increase in cost are: (i) change in volume of work, (ii) additional facilities and (iii) increase in prices.

Confusion by the new dual policy of cement

6277. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new dual policy of cement pricing and distribution has resulted in confusion all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering to give a fresh and clean directive in regard to the dual policy of the pricing and distribution;

(c) if so, what are the main details issued by the Ministry after this decision has been taken; and

(d) whether the same are being followed by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Government have announced partial decontrol of cement with effect from 28-2-1982. A copy of Press Note issued in this connection setting out the details is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-3807/82)

(d) Most of the State Governments have already issued necessary instructions/orders permitting sale of non-levy cement without any price and distribution control.

Meeting of National Development Council

6278. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.D.C. met on 14 March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the subjects discussed included the increasing number of atrocities committed on weaker sections of the people;

(c) if so, what were the other subjects discussed; and

(d) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The law and order situation, particularly atrocities committed on weaker sections, was one of the items on the agenda for discussion. Though some of the participants expressed their views on this item, yet it could not be discussed fully due to paucity of time and its further discussion was postponed.

(c) The other subjects discussed were as follows:—

(1) 1982 as the year of Productivity.

(2) The revised 20-Point Programme.

(3) River water disputes—Modalities for rapid solution; and

(4) Finances of States and Plan Implementation.

(d) A Statement indicating the summing up in respect of the discussion at the meeting is attached.

Statement

Summing up in respect of the discussion at the meeting of the National Development Council held on 14th March, 1982

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the overall pace of implementation of the Sixth Plan in the first two years of the Plan. It emphasised that the recent improvement in economic situation ought to be utilised to further accelerate the tempo of economic and social progress so that we can move speedily towards the realisation of the goal of a self reliant economy.

2. The National Development Council reaffirmed its determination and commitment to mobilise requisite amount of resources to finance investments contemplated in the Sixth Plan, and the revised 20-Point Programme. The Centre and the States will work together to maintain financial discipline and contain deficit financing within safe limits.

3. The Council agreed that while every effort has to be made to step up investments in line with the targets of the Sixth Plan, it was equally necessary to take all possible steps to maximise the utilisation of existing capacities in agriculture and industry. In this context, emphasis was laid on fuller utilisation of existing irrigation potential and more efficient utilisation of power capacity. The Council agreed that in the current year which has been declared as the productivity year, it was essential to remove all obstacles including any Government policies, rules and procedures which come in the way of full utilisation of existing capacities. Industrial licensing procedures may need to be further streamlined to avoid cost and time over-runs.

4. The Council expressed its determination to implement effectively the revised 20-Point Programme which contains core elements of the Sixth Plan. The Council stressed the need for effective monitoring of both the revised 20-Point Programme and of the Sixth Plan programmes and projects as a whole. The Council emphasised the important role assigned to the banking system in implementation of the anti-poverty programmes included in the revised 20—Point Programme. It noted with satisfaction that the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a group to examine more systematically the role of the banking system in implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme.

5. The National Development Council recognised the crucial role of improved functioning of public enterprises in realising the objectives of the 6th Plan. The Council expressed serious concern at the slippage of targets in the vital area of power and called for effective remedial steps. It was recognised that financial results of major enterprises, particularly State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and Irrigation works needed urgent improvement for an orderly implementation of the 6th Plan. The Chief Ministers agreed to set up high level Committees in their respective States to review the Working of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations and take effective measures for their improvement. They would also take steps to go into the performance of other State Public Sector Corporations.

6. The Council stressed the need for more vigorous measures to implement the revised minimum needs programme, paying special attention to universalisation of elementary education, provision of safe drinking water to all problem villages, rural roads, house sites for the landless, and rural electrification. The Council also stressed the need for vigorous implementation of programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections of the community.

7. The Council noted with satisfaction the improved performance in the implementation of family planning schemes and called for further efforts to ensure the success of this programme in all parts of the country with fullest participation by the people.

8. While expressing satisfaction that many rive water disputes have been resolved, the Council observed that a climate should be created in which National Water Plans are prepared, keeping in view the national perspective as well as State and regional needs. In that context, the Council welcomed the proposals for the setting up of a National Water Resources Council, with Prime Minister as Chairman and the Chief Ministers of all States and the concerned Central Ministers, as Members and River Basin Commissions and for enacting legislation to facilitate the speedier settlement of inter-state river water disputes.

Statutory Status to National Development Council

6279. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give the National Development Council a statutory status and make its work accountable to Parliament;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to give the National Development Council a statutory status. The Council includes the Prime Minister, all Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories, Lt. Governor and Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi, Administrators of other Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. As such, its recommendations receive the highest consideration from the Central Government as well as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Compensation paid to dead and injured in Bokaro Steel Plant Explosion

6280. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the compensation paid to the dead and injured in the March 11, 1981 Bokaro Steel Plant explosion, name-wise details of the compensation so far given to them; and

(b) if not paid till now, the reasons for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Details of compensation deposited with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Dhanbad in respect of those who died in the explosion are given below:—

S. No.	Name & Designation	Amount of compensation deposited (Rs.)	Remarks
1	Shri A.G. Sahu, Welder Grade-I	30,000	Employees of Bokaro Steel Plant.
2	Shri Ram Bhajan Singh, Rigger Grade-II	30,000	
3	Shri J.P. Kesharwani, CS Grade-III	30,000	
4	Shri Nanu Yadav, Rigger Grade-III	27,000	
5	Shri Mohd. Alam, Rigger	30,000	
6	Shri Baleshwar Singh, Rigger Grade-III	30,000	
7	Shri J.P. Choudhury Welder	19,200	Employees of M/s. Gurdayal Singh, Contractor.
8	Shri Chandeshwar Pd., Helper	18,000	
9	Shri Ashik Ali Ansari, Helper	18,000	Employees of M/s Sabir Construction Contractor.
10	Shri Sabir Ansari, Helper	18,000	

Workmens Compensation Commissioner, Dhanbad is the competent authority to make disbursement of the amount deposited with him to the legal heirs of the deceased workmen after, completing the formalities. The dependents of the above mentioned six employees of Bokaro Steel Plant have already received the compensation amount from the Commissioner.

The position in regard to the injured is as follows:—

(1) Shri S. N. Prasad, Construction Supervisor (Elect.) Bokaro Steel Plant, is still under treatment at Bokaro General Hospital. He is being paid monthly wages i.e. Basic Dearness allowance as per National Joint Consultative Committee agreement. No other employees of the Plan suffered loss of earning capacity because of the accident on 11-3-1981.

(2) No contractor's worker who was injured has sustained permanent disability due to the above accident

TA/other allowances to Field Inspectors of Delhi Administration

6281. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Field Inspectors of Delhi Administration in general and Field Ins-

pectors of Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Sales Tax officers of Delhi Administration in particular get TA and other allowances when they go to field duties;

(b) if so, the details of such allowances they get; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give them any T.A./other allowance when they are deputed for field duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) to (c) The field Inspectors of Delhi Administration including those working in the Cooperative Societies Department and the Sales Tax Officers are entitled to Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance under the provisions of the Supplementary Rules. However, the question of granting fixed Travelling Allowance, as provided under SR 22, to Field Inspectors in certain Departments is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

Sixth Plan in Jeopardy

6282. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article published in the 'Link' dated 14 February, 1982 under the heading 'Sixth Plan in jeopardy"; if so, facts in details and the reaction thereto; and

(b) steps to compensate the erosion ot the value of rupee due to inflation to retain the original investment in real term, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The article has come to the notice of the Government The main point made in this article is that the Sixth Five Year Plan has run into great difficulties on account of several factors including serious crisis of resources which in turn is due to inflation, escalation in non-plan expenditure, difficult balance of payments position and black prospects of concessional aid. The burden of additional resources mobilisation through dometic sources, in order to protect the Plan in real terms, according to the article, may fall on the common man.

The precise impact of inflation during 1980-81 and 1981-82 so far on the financial resources and cost of projects and programmes and physical targets included in the Sixth Plan has not yet been worked out. It is however, recognised that escalation in project costs due to inflation may necessitate larger mobilisation of additional resources for the implementation of the 6th Plan then originally estimated.

(b) It is not possible to outline the steps at this stage. It is proposed to undertake a mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan during the course of 1982-83. This will inter-alia include re-assessment of financial resources as a result of inflation and other factors.

Steel Complex in Karnataka

6283. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large steel industries complex is envisaged in Hospet, Karnataka;

(b) if so, will this bring about deterimental air pollution to Hampi (Vijay Nagar) reliecs; and

(c) whether an environmental impact study has been made from this angle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) Presumably the question refers to the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka State. In preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR), advice of the Environmental Studies Section of M|s. Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, was taken into account. There is no likelihood of damage on account of atmospheric pollution to archaeological monuments of Hampi.

Mineral Wealth in Madhya Pradesh

624. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has taken in hand the work of processing mineral wealth in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to rich find of precious stones already being mined by private parties on lease and old forest of Chachoda in Tehsil Beenaganj in District Guna of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent find of coke or oil bearing material in the river Kali Singh in the Tehsil of Khilchipur Jirapur in district Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether Government will take fresh mineral survey by taking pits in mineral rich areas of Guna, Rajgarh and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) whether Government have called for any report from the State Owned Mineral Corporation on fresh investigation in the above three district of Madhya Pradesh: if so, what is the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation is operating two iron ore mines and a diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh. A third iron ore mine is under construction. It is also carrying out investigation of other iron ore deposits, dolomite deposits and diamond bearing rocks.

(b) The Geological Survey of India is not aware of rich finds of precious stones in Guna District.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is for the State Government to undertake such a survey, if considered necessary. The Geological Survey of India is however doing systematic geological mapping of the Vindhyan super group of rocks and has also taken up all India diamond exploration which will also cover Madhya Pradesh.

(e) No, Sir.

Setting up of National Institute of Disaster Training and Management

6285. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up National Institute of Disaster Training and Management in the country;

(b) if so, what would be the main functions of the above Instiute of sponsered under the Central Scheme;

(c) whether the above Institute will be given the charge to settle the situation and problems arising due to droughts, floods and cyclone in different part of the country at different ime; and

(d) the details about the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Group on Disaster Preparedness and Management set up by the Planning Commission has, *intra-alia* recommended in its Report the constitution of a National Institute of Disaster Training and Management. This is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) to (d). The Group has suggested following important functions of the Institute:—

(i) Traininig of personnel in disaster preparedness and management;

(ii) To take a total view of disaster management from socio-economic, agro-climatic, meteorological, administrative and engineering angles; and

(iii) To act as a focal point for the dissemination of all knowledge relating to disaster management and be the catalyst of development and relief activities.

The Group has further added that the National Institute should, under no circumstances, duplicate the activities of the existing training and research institutions. Further, while the State Governments will be primarily responsible for all aspects of disaster preparedness management and prevention, the responsibility of the Central Government for the overall guidance and supervision of this task will rest with the National Institute which is proposed by the Group.

Air Pollution Posing Health Hazard

6286. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(aa) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Air Pollution posing health hazard" as published in the Times of India dated 6th February, 1982:

(b) if so, whether Prof. J. M. Dave, Dean School of Environmental Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, enacted out that the Air Pollution Act, enacted last year suffers from various lacunae; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to each of the difficulties pointed out by Prof. Dave and the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has come into force in May, 1981, while the rules under the Act are still being framed for notification. There has not thus been adequate opportunity, so far to test the legislation.

(c) The suggestions made by Prof. Dave have however, been noted, and necessary action will be taken if the existing provision of law are found to be inadeqifate to prevent and control air pollution.

Recovery of House Tax Dues by the Revenue Recovery Cell of Delhi Municipal Corporation

6287. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation directs the Revenue Recovery Cell to recover the House Tax dues;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the investories of dues thus collected by the Recovery Cell, Karol Bagh, are either not reaching the Corporation (West Zone) or being sent with wrong entries causing lot of harassment to the Tax Payers in whose accounts the dues remain outstanding even after they have paid fully;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is inadequacy of staff in Municipal Corporation (West Zone) in Property Tax Collecting Branch; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the Central Recovery Cell at Karol Bagh collects dues of Property Taxes in arrears. A copy of the challan for the payments received indicating details of the properties and the payments

received are sent from the Recovery Cell to the respective Zones including the West Zone in batches. The Zonal staff in turn does the posting of the amount mentioned in the challans in the Demand and Collection Registers after receipts of the same. In the process if some mistake occurs in some individual case regarding the name of the owner or the correct number of the property etc., the same are corrected as soon as noticed.

(c) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that there has been an increase in work load, in the Property Tax Department. However, efforts are being made to cope up with the increased work load with the existing staff strength by better man power management.

Air Pollution in Metropolitan Cities of India"

6288. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution in all Metropolitan cities of India far exceeds the 50 mg. per cubic metre standard laid down by World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are two main air pollutants namely the oxides of sulpher and dust particulates that cause air pollution in the major metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, etc.

So ar as sulphur oxides are concerned, they are generally within the World Health Organisation guidelines of 40 to 60 microgram per cubic metre except at Ahmedabad. The dust concentration remains high in the Indian cities in the rnage of 110 to 430 microgram per cubic metre, as against the suggested guideline of World Health Organisations to be between 60 to 90 microgram per cubic metre.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have promulgated Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution in the country. The State Boards, under whose jurisdiction the Metropolitan cities fall where oxides of sulphur and particulate matters have shown high concentrations, have been advised to take remedial measures.

अभयारण्यों की स्थापना के लिए तिवारी समिति की सिफारिशें

6289. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यावरण संबंधी समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त तिवारी समिति द्वारा अभयारण्यों की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन स्थानों का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सुझाव को स्वीकार किया है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) तिवारी समिति ने अभयारण्यों की स्थापना के संबंध में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Crop Statistics Scheme

6290. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme was originally mooted in 1967-68 and was scheduled to be looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture and later on given under the care of the Ministry of Planning in 1971;

(b) if so, in view of poor working, continued dissatisfaction of the staffs, and poor quality of work being turned out; whether Government are thinking to hand over the division to Ministry of Agriculture; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government do not subscribe to the views expressed by the Hon'ble Member.

(c) The National Sample Survey Organisation is a specialised survey agency responsible for collecting data relating to different aspects of economy through sample surveys. The Agricultural Statistics Wing of the Field Operations Division of this Organisation has overall responsibility of assisting the States in the conduct of General Crop Estimation Surveys by developing suitable survey techniques, providing technical advice and ensuring adoption of uniform concepts, definitions and procedures. The Division is also implementing from 1973-74, jointly with State Agricultural Statistics Authorities, the scheme for Improvement of crop Statistics. The Scheme provides for a sample check by the Statistical staff of the primary work of area enumeration and the harvest-stage supervision of crop-cutting experiments.

"Purchase of Picture Tubes for Asian Games"

6291. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have a proposal to buy TV picture tubes from Prague;

(b) whether these picture tubes will be used for Asian Games; and

(c) the details about the agreement signed between India and Prague in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Black and White TV picture tubes to meet the needs of our domestic TV receiver industry are currently being imported from multiple sources. Offers for the supply of such tubes have also been received rom Czechoslovakia. However, in the recent past, no black and white T.V. picture tubes have been imported from that country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recently, Czechoslovakia has offered to supply 1,00,000 TV picture tubes for the year 1983. However, an actual commercial offer has yet to be received and evaluated.

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Refugees in West Bengal

6292. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons who have come from Bangladesh recently and are stranded in West Bengal;

(b) how do Government propose to settle them; and

(c) whether any assistance is being rendered to them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Benefit of Five Years Service for Voluntary Retirement

6293. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees with service between 30 to 33 years are not allowed the benefit of additional 5 years service or the purpose of voluntary retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, if the same is allowed for the employees below 30 years service; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to remove this lacuna and allow the addition of five years' service after 30 years' service for the purpose of voluntary retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prior to introduction of the scheme of voluntary retirement after 20 years of service with weightage upto 5 years, the Govt. servants were already entitled to retire after 30 years of service without weightage. The Govt. have not brought about any change in this rule which continues to exist as before.

(c) In view of (b) above there appears to be no lacuna in the rules.

Issue of licences to builders for import of Cement

6294. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to permit the import of cement by builders under OGL Scheme or under REP licence scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the policy;

(c) what is the application form and to whom it is to be submitted;

(d) which agency would operate the scheme, in what form and how; and

(e) what are the guidelines for issuing such licence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). Under the policy of partial decontrol of Cement, Government have *inter alia* announced that in order to partially meet the deficit in the cement supply in the short run as also to meet the requirements of the categories of users who are not eligible to get cement out of the levy quota, State Trading Corporation Limited or State Corporations authorised by the respective Governments will be freely allowed to import cement on account of actual users. The details are being worked out.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Needless to say that what was adverted to by a senior member of the Council of Ministers in this House on the 24th March, 1982, resulting in the creation of an uproar was regretful. In view of the clarification given by the Minister in the House on 25th March, 1982, when the pertinent point was raised...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Was it a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: ....by several Members including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, the matter is treated as closed.

As recalled in the House on 25th March, 1982, the relevant part of the proceedings of Lok Sabha on 24th March, 1982 was kept out with the sense of the House and I must take note of the responsiveness of the press and press news agencies who respected this wish of the House and did not cover the proceedings in their reports with the exception of 'Indian Express' which displayed a headline in its issue of 25th March, 1982, purporting to give out what had been kept out of the proceedings by the House. To say the least, this is reprehensible; The Indian Express should not have disregarded the express wishes of the House in the matter. It undoubtedly adds to the dignity of this House to ignore such matters rather than take note of them.

I hope my friends Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Harikesh Bahadur, who have given notices of question of privilege against the Home Minister and Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi, Sarvashri Jagdish Tytler, Harish Rawat, Xavier Arakal and Prof. K. K. Tewary, who have given notices of question of privilege against the Indian Express, would not press the matter any further. I am treating the issut as closed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने "इंण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" को बुरा कह दिया, गृह मंत्री को. . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right; you read this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप गृह मंत्री को कुछ नहीं कहेंगे ? पहले "हिटलर" कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया गया, फिर "हिटलर" वापस आ गया . .

. . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Paper (Control) Amendment Order, Annual Reports of Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute Bangalore for 1980-81 and National Industrial development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Paper (Control) Amendment Order, 1981, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 910 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3772|82]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Banglore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3769|82]

(4) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3770|82]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Labour for 1982-83 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the 'Detailed Demands for Grants' (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Labour for 1982-83. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3771|82.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3772|82]

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध नोटिस दिया है । उन्होंने जानबूझ कर. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हें बयान देना है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : किस पर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्लेरिफिकेटरी बयान देंगे, उस के बाद कीजिये ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Yesterday, I drew your attention. . . . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): There have been completely misleading reports about the bonded labour in Orissa. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yesterday, I drew your attention to one article in Sunday by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy; I find that it has been expunged from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I told you that you have to come under rule 353. I did not allow that. There is no question of expunging that. . . . .I just did not allow that. I always go by this that if several Members in this House try to speak all at the same time, it becomes very difficult, and I have expressed this many times. I want to clearly explain these things. There are certain things for which we are going to meet, as I have said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): In the case of the Home Minister, you did not call any meeting and you have given your judgment. Why only Indian Express. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you read that first? Why are you just jumping at conclusions? You have not heard what I said.

I want to explain that only unparliamentary words, and words which are derogatory or defamatory are expunged as a matter of rontine. I only say, that when there is a commotion in the House; five, seven or ten Members speak—or any Member speaks—without seeking my permission, then, that is a different matter.

I don't want to expunge other things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What I told you was nothing derogatory or unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satyasadhan, I have not even stopped you. I had just invited you yesterday to come under 353. . . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I shall come.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. I had not allowed that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But nothing unparliamentary did I say.

MR. SPEAKER: You come. I stick to what I say.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record. I have not allowed them.

. . . (व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्मदिवस के अवसर पर 14 अप्रैल को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित करने के लिए नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे थोड़े होता है । आप मेरे पास आइए ।

. . . . . (व्यवधान)** . . .

**Not recorded.

Notification under All India Services Act and Annual Report of Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 269 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1982.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 270 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3773|82]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

2(i) A copy of the Annual Report and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3774|82]

Notification under Employees' Provident Fund and Misallaneous Provisions Act, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of Notification No. S.O. 986 Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1982, regarding application of the provisions of the Employees' 'Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to Educational, Scientific and Training Institutions. Issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3775|82]

Report of Comptroller and Audit General of India for 1980-81—Union, Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3776|82]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Thirty-fourth Report

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Central Fisheries Corporation Limited (Ministry of Agriculture—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

STATEMENT RE: CERTAIN ECONOMIC ISSUES DISCUSSED DURING PRIME MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, The International Development Association (IDA) is a soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank. Its programme is of great significance to low-income developing countries, especially in Asia and Africa. Its 6th Replenishment has been

in serious trouble. The United States has declined to contribute according to the agreed schedule and consequently other important donors have reduced their contributions in proportion to those of the United States.

2. Representatives of developing countries which participated in the recent New Delhi consultations had expressed grave concern at these developments and had emphasised the need for high-level political initiatives to resolve this problem. In pursuance of this, the Prime Minister, during her recent visit to London, spoke of this matter to the British Prime Minister and urged that non-US donors to IDA VI should waive the condition regarding pro-rata contributions so as to avert a disruption of the IDA programme. It is a matter of satisfaction that considering the importtance of IDA to low-income developing countries, many of which are members of the Commonwealth; the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to contribute its full share to IDA VI and also to cooperate with India in persuading other donors to do likewise. This is an important development after Cancun and shows hod continuing dialogue between leaders of the North and the South can promote the cause of international cooperation even in these difficult times.

3. India and the United Kingdom have for long been cooperating in the areas of trade, industry, commerce, science and culture. Britain has also been providing valuable assistance to India for development programmes. Prime Minister's discussions in London should result in expanding these relations still further.

4. Considering the importance which we attach to increasing power generation capacity, some time ago several foreign parties had made proposals for the establishment of a thermal power station and for the development of an associated coal mine. Of these proposals, the one made by a British consortium with the support of the Government of the U.K. for a 1000 MW power station was considered to be the most attractive, especially in view of the financing package attached to it. As a result of discussions in London, this financing package has been improved still further. Accordingly, we now propose to enter into serious negotiations with a British consortium for the early setting up of a power station at Singrauli and development of the associated coal mine, with a view to meeting the acute power shortage in the Northern Region.

STATEMENT CORRECTING CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE COURSE OF REPLY TO DISCUSSION ON AIIMS, NEW DELHI ON 26-3-82

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): It may kindly be recalled that there was a discussion on the 26th March, 1982, under Rule 193, on the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi. During the discussions, I had stated that the patient, Shri Narho Paswan did not report to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the 15th January, 1982, on which date he was provisionally booked for admission. However, it was brought to my notice that the patient did visit the Institute on the said day, as revealed from the out-patient card of the patient produced on the floor of the House,by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Hon'ble Member. I accordingly correct my statement and express sincere regrets for the incorrect reply.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जिस डाक्टर ने मिसइंफार्म किया है उसकी क्या सजा दे रहे हैं ? हमारे पास में प्रूफ था तो आज आप रिग्रेट कर रहे हैं, अगर प्रूफ नहीं होता तो आप कह देते कि डेलीबरेटली कहा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह गलती नहीं होती तो उन्हें ऐसा क्यों करना पड़ता ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जिस डाक्टर ने आपको गलत इंफर्मेशन दी और आपको यहां रिग्रेट करने के लिए विवश किया उसके लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? मंत्री जी डाक्टर दो बार माफी मंगवा चुका है । आप अपने स्टाफ पर नजर रखिये ।

. . . . (व्यवधान)** . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. Please sit down.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Before the Calling Attention, I suggest that the Motions be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; now Mr. Pattabhai Rama Rao.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) Estimates Committee

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Public Accounts Committee

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982, and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

I further beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

**Not recorded.

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term begnning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduld Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya

[SHRI R R. BHOLE]

Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled uCastes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1982 and ending on the 30th April, 1983, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adoped.

श्री मनीराम बागडी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ मंत्रियों के पास लोकसभा में कमरा न होने की वजह से उन्हें लोगों से खड़े-खड़े बात करनी पड़ती है। इस तरह से बाहर खड़े-खड़े बात करते हैं यह बहुत सीरियस बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बनवा दीजिए आप।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported shortage of power in the country causing adverse effect on agriculture and industrial producion

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported shortage of power in the country causing adverse effect on agricultural crops and industrial production, specially in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana."

12.16 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I am glad to inform the Hon'ble Members that there has been considerable improvement in power generation in the counry. The energy generation target of 1,22,000 million units during the year 1981-82 will not only be achieved, but also be exceeded. The thermal generation has registered an increase of 13.4 per cent as compared to 1980-81 with the improvement in capacity utilisation from 45 per cent during 1980-81 to 47 per cent during 1981-82. The increase in generation has considerably brought down the power shortage in the country from 16.1 per cent in 1979-80 to 10.6 per cent during April, 1981 to February, 1982.

The improved availability of power in the country has facilitated increase in industrial production during 1981-82 to the extent of 8 per cent as against 4 per cent during 1980-81. Production in the core sectors like steel, coal, etc., have also considerably increased during 1981-82 as a result of the improved availability of power in the country. Despite early withdrawal of South-West Monsoon in the North-Western Region of the country, Kharif production of about 80 Million Tonnes could be achieved compared with 77.4 Million Tonnes in 1980-81. This achievement has mainly been due to concerted efforts made by the Ministry of Energy and the States concerned to make available adequate power to the agricultural consumers in the various States.

Even though, there has been considerable improvement in power generation there are still some pockets of power shortage.

In the Southern Region, the electricity generation has registered an increase of

10.6 per cent during 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81. There were no power cuts| restrictions in the Southern States till January, 1982, when Karnataka imposed power cut on industries. At present, Karnataka is being assisted by the surplus States. in the region i.e., Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu is by and large able to meet its energy recruitment fully. The power supply position in Karnataka is expected to improve with the onset of monsoon in June, 1982.

In the Western region, Gujarat has been meeting its energy requirement fully; there has been marginal energy shortage in Maharashtra, whereas Madhya Pradesh is facing both energy and peak power shortage. The power shortage in Madhya Pradesh is mainly due to inadequate installed generation capacity, poor inflows of water in Gandhi-Sagar reservoirs during the last three years restricting hydel generation and unduly long time taken for modification and renovation of 200 MW units at Satpura.

In the Eastern region, there has been substantial improvement in the power situation this year as a result of the remarkable preformance of DVC during the year 1981-82. DVC has registered an incraes in generation to the extent of 40 per cent as compared to 1980-81. The performance of thermal power stations of DVC has also been excellent due to the fact that the plant load factor of thermal power stations during 1981-82 was 52.6 per cent as compared to the 37.6 per cent, during 1980-81. DVC has been able to meet its contractual obligations to all core sectors of the economy like steel, coal and railways etc. The power supply position in Orissa remained satisfactory till November, 81. However, due to low water level in Machkund and Balimela hydel reservoirs as a result of shortfall in rainfall in the catchment areas, the hydel generation in Orissa has come down since November, 1981. This has necessitated imposition of power cuts on power intensive industries in Orissa. The power supply position in the State is expected to improve considerably with the onset of monsoon in June, 1982. Bihar and West Bengal are also facing power shortage mainly due to unsatisfactory performanceof thermal power stations.

The North-Eastern Region has registered an increase of 31 per cent in generation as compared to 1980-81. This has considerably improve dpower supply position in the Region and the requirements of the various sectors have been met with mariginal peak period restrictions.

Eventhough, there has been 9.9 per cent increase in generation in the Northern Region during 1981-82, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab Haryana and J & K were facing power shortage in varying degrees. However, power supply position in Delhi was very comfortable during this year. Himachal Pradesh continued to be a energy surplus state. At present, Punjab and Haryana are imposing peak period restrictions only. The power cuts on industries in U.P. have also now been reduced to 20 per cent. Power supply position in Rajasthan has been unsatisfacory due to forced outages of RAPP units which are the main source of power supply in Rajasthan. It is significant to mention that substantial assistance was given to Rajasthan from central sector Badarpur thermal power station, to tide over the power crisis in the State.

I assure the Hon'ble Members that we are fully alive to the need for improving power generation and power availability in the country. We have chalked out an ambitious generation programme for the year 1982-83 to further bring down power shortage in the country.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : विद्युत उत्पादन के सबंध में तथा सप्लाई के सबंध में आज पूरे देश में एक असन्तोष का वातावरण है। जिन प्रान्तों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने संतोष व्यक्त किया है उनमें भीजो सन्तोष आज वह यहां व्यक्त कर रहे हैं यदि वहां जाकर

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में या एग्रिकल्चरल सैक्टर में देखें तो उनको देखने को नहीं मिलेगा ? मैंने इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा विशेषरूप से 3 प्रान्तों में बिजली उत्पादन की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और वह हैं पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान, जिनके बारे में स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि आज पूरे देश के अन्दर जो विद्युत उत्पादन और बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति को ले कर असंतोष है वह राजस्थान में जितनी है उतना किसी दूसरे प्रांत में नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान प्रान्त में आज जितना कुल विद्युत उत्पादन है वह 1158.5 मगावाट हैं जिसमें चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट, से 193 मैगावाट, सतपुड़ा प्रोजैक्ट से 125 मैगावाट व्यास प्रोजेक्ट से 272 मैगावाट, राजस्थान एटमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट से 200, 200 यानि 400 मैगावाट और भाखड़ा प्रोजेक्ट से 168.5 मैगावाट हमारे राजस्थान का हिस्सा हैं । मुझे खेद है कि जो भी हिस्सा हमें भाखड़ा नंगल से या सतपुड़ा या चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट से मिल रहा है वह नगण्य है । चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट और भाखड़ा नंगल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि वहां पर रिजरवायर में पानी की कमी रही है। चम्बल में खासतौर से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चम्बल के कैचमेंट एरिया में—गांधी सागर और प्रताप सागर डैम में—मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने तरीके से स्टेट की तरफ से कुछ ऐसे बांध बांध दिये जिससे पानी नहीं आया, और दो साल से लगातार कम पानी आ रहा है जिसकी वजह से जो ऐक्सपेक्टेड पावर जैनरेशन था उसमें गिरावट आयी है। इस बारे में कई बार पहले भी कहा गया, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई भी कार्यवाही करने में असफल रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने इस संबंध में पहले भी कहा था कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे । लेकिन आपने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस संबंध में कुछ भी कार्यवाही करने के लिए या ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिए जिससे जो पानी वहां पर रुक गया है उस पानी को गांधी सागर और प्रताप सागर डैम में आने दिया जाय, इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं कर सके हैं।

हमारा दूसरा हिस्सा सतपुड़ा से मिलता है 125 मैगावाट। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड उसमें से 1 यूनिट भी बिजली हमें नहीं देता है । और वह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां खुद बिजली की कमी है । मैं मानता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सामने भी विद्युत का गम्भीर संकट है, वह स्टेट भी बिजली के मामले में सरप्लस नहीं है । लेकिन इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि जो इन्टर स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिसमें दूसरी स्टेट का भी हिस्सा है, उसको उसका हिस्सा न दिया जाय । जो भी वहां उत्पादन होता है उसके अनुपात में हमारे राज्य को भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये । और उस हिस्से के लिए जो कम से कम इन्टर स्टेट प्रोजेक्टस हैं उनके बारे में अभी तक कोई इस तरह की अथोरिटी नहीं है केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कि यदि एक स्टेट वहां वह परियोजना होती है, उस परियोजना को जो कंट्रोल करते हैं यदि वह दूसरी स्टेट को हिस्सा न दें तो आप अपने को असहाय महसूस करते हैं। तो इस मुद्दे को आप लेंगे और राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा दिलाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। राजस्थान एटमिक पवर प्रोजेक्ट जिसकी फर्स्ट यूनिट का जैनरेशन 220 मैगावाट है, दूसरी यूनिट का जो 110, 110 यानि 220 मैगावाट जैनरेशन है, यदि उसके इतिहास को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे, ऐटमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट की फर्स्ट यूनिट जनवरी 1981 से जनवरी 1982 के बीच 198 दिन बन्द रही और दूसरी यूनिट भी जनवरी 1981 से जनवरी 1982 के बीच 90 दिन बन्द रही है। यहां पर जो हमारा विश्रुत का एक मुख्य स्रोत है, वह अटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उससे राजस्थान को बिजली नहीं मिलती है और यह स्थिति केवल आज की नहीं है, 1981–82

की नहीं है, 1980 में भी इस पर ध्यान दिलाया गया था। 1980 में भी दोनों पावर प्रोजेक्ट फाल्टी रहे, उनसे विद्युत उत्पादन नहीं होता था। राजस्थान स्टट इन पर आश्रित नहीं रह सकती और कोई भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आपने उसकी कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं की।

आपने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें यह कहा है कि राजस्थान में विद्युत सप्लाई बिल्कुल निम्न स्तर पर रही है, और स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में वहां की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है, लेकिन वहां पर हमने बदरपुर से बिजली दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बदरपुर से प्रत्येक महीने कितनी बिजली आपने दी है? कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट राजस्थान की है और प्रत्येक महीने कितनी विद्युत सप्लाई की गई है रेगुलर तरीके से?

अटोमिक पावर यूनिट करीब सितम्बर से जनवरी तक चालू नहीं रहा। जब आपको मालूम था, टेक्निकल रिपोर्ट आपके पास थी कि 6 महीने के लिए अटौमिक पावर यूनिट बन्द रहेगा, उस दौरान क्यों नहीं आपने कोई सौल्यूशन किया, क्यों नहीं कदम उठाये? क्या रोजाना राजस्थान इलेक्ट्रिसिटी स्टेट बोर्ड आपको निवेदन करे, बदरपुर और दूसरी स्टेटों को निवेदन करे कि हमारे यहां पावर शार्टिज है, उसको दूर करें।

राजस्थान . विद्युत सप्लाई का प्रश्न विशेष गम्भीरता लिए हुए है इसलिए कि वहां पर पीने के पानी की बड़ी कठिन समस्या है। पीने के पानी को बहुत गहरे कुएं से निकालना होता है। अगर पानी निकालने से 12 घंटे पहले बिजली न जाये तो पानी निकालने की सुविधा नहीं होती है।

राजस्थान के अजमेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर वगैरह में बिजली की कमी की वजह से प्रत्येक कस्बे में और टाउन में पीने के पानी का अभाव रहता है। इस पीने के पानी के संकट को किसी भी तरीके से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह ऐसा डेजर्ट एरिया है जहां पर आपने इन्टीग्रेटेड तरीके से पानी की स्कीम चलाई थी, वहां अगर आप बिजली नहीं देते हैं तो आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि लोग पानी कहां से लेंगे? जिस हिस्से में 10, 10 मील तक पानी का स्रोत नहीं है, कुएं नहीं हैं, कुएं से पानी साधारण तरीके से नहीं निकाला जा सकता है, वहां पर यदि विद्युत न पहुंचे, विद्युत सप्लाई बन्द हो जाती है तो वहां के लोगों की क्या स्थिति होगी, इसका आप सहज अनुमान लगा सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां जो दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट कोटा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्टेज 1 और 2, इसके तहत मार्च, 1982 तक यूनिट–1 को कमीशन्ड हो जाना चाहिए था। मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से पूछना चाहूंगा कि मार्च 82 तक जो फर्स्ट यूनिट कमीशन्ड हो जाना चाहिये था, वह क्यों नहीं हो सका है? उसमें क्या कारण है? क्या मंत्री जी सदन में इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि आने वाले 2, 3 महीनों में यह फर्स्ट यूनिट तो कम से कम कमीशन्ड होकर राजस्थान के लिये बिजली उत्पादन करने लगेगा? आपको इस यूनिट को विशेष रूप से गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये था जब कि आपको मालूम है कि अटौमिटिक पावर यूनिट एक तरह से फेल हो चुका है। जब आपके सामने यह यह हालत है, उस अटामिक पावर यूनिट का यह इतिहास है तो मार्च 82 में कमीशन्ड होने वाले यूनिट–1 को डिले होने से आपने क्यों नहीं बचाया? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में विशेष रूप से कदम उठायें जिससे कि स्टेट में विद्युत उत्पादन सही रूप में सही तरीके से हो सके।

हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने एक पलाना थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

The project report of lignite based thermal plant of 2x60MW costing Rs. 67.38 crores approximately at Palana was sent to the Central Electricity Authority in February, 1979.

The project report for mining of lignite by open cast mine at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.93 crores was also sent to the Centra lElectricity Authority in October, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give something to Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain also.

SHRI RA MSINGH YADAV: This is a very important point regarding the acutc shorage of power.

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पलाना के लिग्नाइट प्राजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी लिया जाए। मैं एनर्जी मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस प्रोजेक्ट को इंडो-जी डी आर कौलेबोरेशन के अन्तर्गत लेना स्वीकार किया है। फरवरी, 1981 में हुई इंडो-जीडी आर जायंट कमीशन की मीटिंग में इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया था। पलाना में लिग्नाइट की ओपन कास्ट माईनिंग के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का काम बर्लिन की एक कम्पनी को दिया गया है और उसको 50 परसेंट, 8 लाख रुपये के करीब, एडवांस दिया गया है। मगर अभी तक इस बारे में कोई संतोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं, विशेष रूप से राजस्थान की विद्युत-उत्पादन की दयनीय और शोचनीय स्थिति को देखते हुए ?

मैं देश के स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज के बारे में खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा। आज केवल चार या पांच प्रान्तों को छोड़कर देश के सारे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज को नुकसान हो रहा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि विद्युत सप्लाई और मेनटेनेंस में एफ़िशेंसी के बजाए इनएफ़िशेंसी बढती जा रही है। जहां तक राजस्थान स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, 1980-81 में उसका आपेरेशनल और मेनटेनेंस कास्ट 9 करोड़ रुपये था, जो कि आज 11 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर चला गया है। जब एक वर्ष में आपेरेशनल और मेनटेनेंस कास्ट दो करोड़ से ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है, तो सवाल पैदा होता है कि स्टेट स्टेट लैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के काम को कौन चैक करता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने महकमे के अधीन कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिसके अन्तर्गत इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज के लेखे-जोखे की जांच हो सके, उनके व्यय को नियमित किया जा सके और सह। तौर पर देखा जा सके कि उनमें लासिज किस कारण से हो रहे हैं, क्या वे जेनविन हैं या किसी की फाल्ट या रांग वर्किंग की वजह से हैं ?

इस सदन में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने देश के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोडर्ज के लासिज का ब्यौरा दिया था, जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :— उत्तर प्रदेश : 42271 लाख रुपये, पंजाब : 8655 लाख रुपये, हरियाणा : 5401 लाख रुपये, बिहार : 5294 लाख रुपये, उड़ीसा : 4391 लाख रुपये, गुजरात : 3730 लाख रुपये, हिमाचल प्रदेश : 2494 लाख रुपये आंध्र प्रदेश : 1801 लाख रुपये, केरल : 1240 लाख रुपये, वैस्ट बंगाल : 591 लाख रुपये। इस सम्बन्ध में केवल महाराष्ट्र, तामिल नाडू, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सेल्फ़सफिशेंट हैं।

इस समय इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कानकरेंट लिस्ट में है। क्या मंत्री महोदय एक नैशनल पावर ग्रिड की व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि पावर सिस्टम का पूरी तरह विकास किया जा सके और इन्टर-स्टेट प्राजेक्ट्स तथा

लसेट्र प्राजेक्टस जिस राज्य में स्थित हैं, वहां की मनेजिंग एथारिटीद्वारा दूसरी स्टेट्स को उनका शेयर न देने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रैक्टिकल डिफीकल्टीज पिछले 34 सालों में एक्सपीरियंस की जा रही हैं, उन्हें भी दूर किया जा सके।

क्या मंत्री महोदय नैशनल लैवल पर एक संस्था की स्थापना करेंगे, जो ट्रांसमिशनलाइन्ज बिछाने और मेनटेन करने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले? मैं श्री चौधरी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सभा में कुछ कहा भी था, लेकिन अभीतक उसपर अमल नहीं किया गया है।

बजट स्पीच में कहा गया है :—

"The central assistance for State and Union Territory plans, including the programmes of Rural Electrification Corporation is being stepped up by Rs. 156 crores. A large part of this increase is on account of higher advance Plan assistance to those States which have suffered from drought."

तो 156 करोड़ का, इस मौजूदा बजट में, ज्यादा एलोकेशन किया गया है और इस बात का इंडिकेशन खास तौर पर दिया गया है कि इस 156 करोड़ में से उन स्टेट्स को ज्यादा हिस्सा दिया जायेगा जोकि ड्राउट से अफेक्टेड हैं। राजस्थान भी ड्राउट से अफेक्टेड है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा प्लान बना है जिसके अन्तर्गत ड्राउट अफेक्टेड स्टेट राजस्थान को ज्यादा हिस्सा मिल सके?

आप कृपा करके इन तीनों मुद्दों का उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I do not know wherefrom to start and what to answer and what not to answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Hon. Member had put some pointed questions, the Hon. Minister would have given a pointed reuly. Let us discuss.

The Hon. Minister is making his speech.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The fact is this: We have made a positive headway in power generation so far as All India pattern is concerned.

It is a fact that some of the States are suffering from shortages and this is due mainly to, if I am allowed to say, the fault of the State Electricity Boards. The State Electricity Board will not listen or act upon the suggestions we offer.

For example, we requested the State Electricity Boards to listen to the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. According to the recommendations of to the recommendations of Rajadhyaksha Committee, the State Electricity Board has to generate its own resources. The composition of the State Electricity Boards is also clearly laid down in those recommendations. But, unfortunately, nobody has acted upon the recommendations of Rajadhyaksha Committee.

With regard to financial assistance, you know money is allotted as Central assistance for the State as a whole. We do not give any money for any specific Project. The money is given for the State as a whole and it is for the State to allot the money accordingly. If they give priority to power, well, obviously then can allot 30 per cent, 40 per cent or 50 per cent. They must rise to the occasion. Now, mos of the States are very reluctant to increase the tariff. And some of the States who have increased the tariff, these increases go just to meet the present cost. We suggested to the States that the option is yau have to increase the tariff and also you have to increase the generation.

(A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI)

Unfortunately, we aore getting very sympathetic response from the States. We have appointed a task force to help the State Electricity Board to increase the thermal generation. Some of the State Electricity Boards have come forward blaming coal production and the quality of the coal. We have appointed a task force from the Coal Department, to go into the quality of the coal.

I assure the House that we will look into this thoroughly.

We will be able to supply the quality of coal and the type of coal they want and the quantity also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The questions of the Hon. Member relatae to Rajasthan.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI: Coming to Rajasthan, the Hon. Member is fully aware that in the absence of Unit 1 and Unit 2 of RAPP, obviously the State is bound to suffer, unable to meet the demand of 440 MW.

It is not true to say that the Department of Energy has not done enything.

Well, we urge giving assistance to Rajasthan by Delhi to the tune of 200 MW to 250 MW every day. I am afraid I cannot give you the Chart of the days.

I do not have the chart, but I have been informed by the Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, that we are trying to held Rajasthan. But I would also, in the same breath, tell the House that it is not possible to give this sort of help for all time; it cannot continue indenately because no State is in a very happy position. In the Southern region, obviously, most of the States are well placed so far as power is concerned, but in the other States the position is not so; there is some marginal deficit or some marginal surplus. Most of the States in the northern grid suffer from deficit in power-like Haryana, Punjab, U.P. etc.

About the allegation that from Bhakra-Beas complex Rajasthan is not getting its share, I am afraid I cannot agree with the hon. Member. So far as our information goes, from Bhakra-Beas they are getting their full share; they are also getting share from Satpura thermal project. This is our information, and I am afraid I do not agree with hon. Member here. They have their own generation of 193 megawatt; that also, they are getting. By the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, I would like to inform the House, the position will be like this. Kota Thermal Power Station, 220 megawatts, will be commissioned by 1982-83. Mahi Hydel, 140 megawatts, will be commissioned in 1984-85. Dehar Extension, 66 megawatts, will be commissioned in 1983-84. Pong Extension, 70.2 megawatts, will be commission in 1982-83 and 1983-84. With regard to Palana Lignite, this has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. So far as we are concerned, the energy department is concerned, we have given the techno-economic approval. You have to approach the Planning Commission and Finance Department to get the money. That is not within my competence. We have cleared the Kota Extension Thermal, 420 megawatts. This has also been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. It is not lying with us. I am afraid, the hon. gentleman does not know. Probably he does not have the information. If he comes to me, I will show him what we have done.

About, RAP, although it is very difficult for me to say, still I do say, that we have the information that one unit of RAP—will come into operation either in May or in June, and if it comes into operation, obviously the position of Rajasthan, so far as power is concerned, will be better.

Kota, Unit—I of 10 megawatt, was not programmed to be commissioned in 1982. We are trying to advance the date. Let us see.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय निश्चित तौर पर 1980 के बाद ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बहुत सुधार हुआ

है और जिस प्रकार से माननीय मंत्री जी और उनके मंत्रालय के लोगों ने तथा उनके सहयोगियों ने इस दिशा मे कार्य किया है-- मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूं।

यहां पर जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, वह भी बहुत आशाप्रद है। जिस प्रकार से इस दिशा में कार्य किया गया है और यदि इस प्रकार से कार्य चलता रहा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि 1985 तक हमारे देश के अन्दर विद्युत की न कमी बेवल दूर होगी बल्कि वह पूरी भी होगी।

हम कुछ सर्पलस जैनरेशन भी कर सकेंगे।

ऐसी मुझे आशा है। यह हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के लोगों के सराहनीय प्रयास का फल है कि हमारे औद्योगिक उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जो लक्ष्य थे उनको प्राप्त कर पाये हैं, कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जो लक्ष्य थे उन को प्राप्त कर पाये हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी भले ही संतोषप्रद उत्तर देने में कुछ सदस्यों को सन्तुष्ट न कर पायें लेकिन देश की जो आम जनता है उपभोक्ता है वह उन के तथा उन के मंत्रालय के कार्य से निश्चित रुप से सन्तुष्ट है। लेकिन सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में जहां बहुत सुधार हुआ है वहां राज्यों के जो विद्युत बोर्ड हैं विशेष कर उत्तर भारत के कुछ विद्युत बोर्डों का कार्य नितान्त असन्तोष-जनक है। आप ने पिछली बार जब विद्युत मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई थी, उसमें कुछ गाइड लाइन्ज स्टेटस को दी गई थी, कई बातें तय हुई थी, लेकिन मुझे शंका है जो बातें तय हुअ थी उन में से शायद ही किसी बात पर अमल किया गया हो। इस लिये मैं जानाना चाहता हूं --जब कि आप विद्युत बोर्डों को बहुत ज्यादा मदद देते हैं तो आप ऐसा कौन सा तरीका अपनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से उन के ऊपर अंकुश रखा जा सके। जो विद्युत बोर्ड भाई भतीजे वाद का शिकार हैं, जहां दुसरे कि टांग घसीटने की प्रम्परा है, जहां एक--एक विद्युत बोर्ड में दस--दस ट्रेड यूनियनें हैं और रोज कोई न कोई ट्रेड यूनियन धर्ना दिये रहती है कोई काम बन्द करती है कोई प्रदर्शन करती है जहां के अधिकारियों पर किसी न किसी प्रकार के करप्शन के चार्ज लगाये जाते है और जहां जो आप का सुधार का कार्यक्रम है उस पर अकल नहीं हो रहा है, जहां कल पुर्जे देने के प्रोग्राम पर अमल नहीं किया गया -- ऐसे बोर्डों को कन्ट्रोल में लाने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

आप ने अपने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर भारत में विद्युत की पोजीशन में उतना सुधार नही हुआ है जितना होना चाहिये था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन प्रान्तों के सम्बन्ध में आप ने बतलाया है कि वहां विद्युत की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नही है उन में सुधार के लिये आप क्या निश्चित कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

आप ने 6 टी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, उस में ताप विद्युत पर बहुत जोर दिया है, लेकिन जल विद्युत पर, जिस में स्थायी प्रवाह है, उस पर जोर नही दिया है। मैं आप से इस विषय में जानना चाहता हूं--ताप विद्युत की तो एक निश्चित सीमा है एक सीमा पर जा कर हमारे ताप-विद्युत भण्डार चुक जायेंगे, कोयले के भण्डार चुक जायेंगे इस लिये जल विद्युत की क्षमता को सुधारने के लिये आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? जो रन्टरस्टेट डिस्प्यूटस की वजह से आप टेक्नीकल सेंक्शन उन योजनाओं को नही दे पा रहे हैं उनके लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

उत्तर प्रदेश के विषय मी मेंएक बात

[श्री हरीश रावत]

जानना चाहता हूं—उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत मंत्री ने एक स्टेटमेन्ट दिया था कि हमारे यहां जितने ताप विद्युत करखाने हैं उन में 5 दिन का कोयला बचा है। उन का यह स्टेटमेन्ट हाल ही में आया था। उन की दूसरी शिकायत यह थी कि जो कोयला उन को सप्लाई किया जा रहा है वह अच्छा सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है। उन को अच्छा कोयला सप्लाई हो तथा उन के पास कोयले का पर्याप्त स्टोर रहे ताकि वहां की पैदा न हो, इस दिशा में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

SHRI ABC GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: With regard to hydel power, in the Sixth Five Year Plan we have a plan or having 4000 megawatts in hydel and in the Seventh Five Year Plan we are thinking to have fifty-fifty. That means 15,000 megawatts of hydel power and 15,000 megawatts of thermal power. So, we are thinking to increase the hydel power proportionately more and more.

With regard to getting technical sanction I do not think if that porticuler project is in the inter-State disputes.

I can assure you that all the projects will be cleared, in no time. You can come with project and I will give you the clearance. So far as technicol sanction is concerned, provided there is no inter-state conflict—if there is on inter state conflict, well that conflict has to be resolved first—we can give the technical clearance.

With regard to the coal supply, I can assure the hon. Member that both quality and quantity of coal will be supplied. There is no dearth of it. The railway transportation system has improved considerably. I think we will be able to fulfil our commitments.

As regards some of the suggestions which you have given to various State Electricity Board, have already said about them and, so, I do not want to repeat them over here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKAR: SHRI VIRdhi Chander Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो श्री राम सिंह यादव ने प्रश्न उठाए थे उन के सम्बन्ध में जो जवाब दिया गया, यह पूरी जानकारी न होने के कारण मंत्री महोदय सही तौर पर जवाब नहीं दे सके। यह बात तो सही है कि हमारी सरकार इस बिजली के उत्पादन में उस को बढ़ाने के लिए पूर्ण प्रयास कर रही है और सफलता की ओर बढ़ रही है परन्तु हमारे राजस्थान का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हम जो इस क्षेत्र में आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं उस के लिए सब से बड़ी कमी तो यह है कि हमारे प्रदेश में हमारा खुद का स्रोत नहीं है और हम दूसरों पर निर्भर हैं। यह सब से बड़ी कमी है। हमें अभी जो बिजली मिल रही है, जानकारी के रूप में बताना चाहता हूं कि जबकि हमारी प्रति दिन की आवश्यकता 210 लाख यूनिट है और हम को अभी जो मिल रही है वह सिर्फ 70 लाख यूनिट से ले कर 90 लाख यूनिट प्रति दिन है। हमें 1200 मैगावाट विद्युत की आवश्यकता है और अभी जो हमारी केपेसिटी है और अभी जो हमारी स्थिति चल रही है वह यह है कि 400 मैगावाट ही हम अभी उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

अभी आप ने अणु बिजलीघरों के बारे में बताया कि दोनों चल नहीं रहे हैं 400 मेगावाट बिजली जो हमें मिलती है, इन दोनों यूनिटों के न चलने के कारण हमें उस का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सतपुरा के बारे में भी आप ने बताया। इसके बारे में जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है उसमें यह बतलाया है कि सतपुरा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से फंक्शन नहीं कर रहा है और उस को सुधार रहे हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि सतपुरा से हम को हमारा पूरा और सही हिस्सा मिल। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सतपुरा से हम को इस

समय कितने यूनिट बिजली मिल रही है, कितने मैगावाट बिजली मिल रही है आप इसके बारे में स्पष्ट बताएं क्योंकि यादव साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया था, उसके जवाब में आपने बताया कि सतपुरा से हमारा हिस्सा मिल रहा है। इससे परपज सर्व नहीं होता है। आप यह बताइए कि कितनी बिजली हमें प्राप्त हो रही है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी मध्य प्रदेश के मंत्री जी से मिले थे और हमारे यहां के बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और उनके चेयरमैन की कान्फेरेन्स हुई थी जनवरी के महीने में परन्तु अभी कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला है। इसलिए मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमन्ट से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इसमें इन्टरवीन कर के हमारी मदद करे और जो हमारा हक है, जो हमारा हिस्सा है वह सतपुरा से हमें मिलेगा। इस के लिए आप प्रयास कर।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह पलाना के बारे में है सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथोरिटी ने क्लियरेन्स दे दी है और अब प्लानिंग और फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमन्ट को इस में मदद करनी है। आपका डिपार्टमेन्ट है। यह ठीक है कि प्लानिंग में गया है। हम प्लानिंग में भी कोशिश करेंगे, हमारी गवर्नमन्ट भी कोशिश करेगी। फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमन्ट में जाकर भी कोशिश करेंगे। परन्तु आप हमें पलाना का प्लांट मंजूर कराने में मदद करें अगर वह प्लांट हमें मंजूर हो जाता है तो फिर हमारे प्रदेश में खुद एक प्रोजक्ट तैयार हो जाता है और उस से उपलब्ध बिजली से हमारे प्रदेश को सहायता मिलती है इस लिए आप हमें उसमें सहायता कीजिए।

13·00 hrs.

आप हमारे प्रदेश की स्थिति को जानते हैं। आपने जो जवाब दिये हैं उनमें भी आपने स्पष्ट कहा है कि हमें 72 से 90 लाख यूनिट बिजली प्रतिदिन मिल रही है। हमारे यहां इतनी कमी है। उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आप क्या मदद करने जा रहे हैं?

आप दूसरी प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट से भी हमें मदद कराएं बदरपुर से आप हमें मदद कर रहे हैं इसके लिए हम आपकी प्रशंसा करते हैं। सिंगरौली का जो प्रोजेक्ट है उसमें भी आप हमें मदद दे कर हमारे राजस्थान में जो क्राइसिस है उस से हमें छुटकारा दिलवा सकते हैं।

एक तो राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है और दूसरे विद्युत के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण हमारे यहां 340 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर ड्राफ्ट हो गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस क्रिसिस को फेस करने के लिए हमें मदद दीजिए। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के प्रोजेक्ट्स से स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के प्रोजेक्टस से हमें मदद कर इस संकट से हमें उबारने का आप प्रयास करें।

मैं विशेष तौर पर से कहना चाहता हूं कि लिग्नाइट बीकानेर में निकला है, बाड़मेर में कपूड़ी मेढ़ता नागौर में निकला है। वहां पर एक्सप्लोरेशन कार्य चल रहा है। हमारे राजस्थान का फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेन्ट इस कार्य को कर रहा है। इसके लिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी मदद चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां ड्रिलिंग मशीन की कमी है। एक्सप्लोरेशन का कार्य तीव्र गति से चले उसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, उसके लिए आप हमें मदद कर।

हमारे यहां लिग्नाइट के बहुत भंडार है और उसके लिए हम करीब एक साल से सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं। इस से उनको पूरी जानकारी मिली है। चूंकि आप एनर्जी और कोल में डील करते हैं और लिग्नाइट कोयले से सम्बन्धित है इस-

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

लिए इसमें आप मदद देकर लिग्नाइट की प्रोडक्सन अधिक कर सकते हैं। इससे हम बाड़मेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी पावर हाउस स्थापित कर सकेंगे और सौ मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे नागौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी पावर हाउस स्थापित कर सकेंगे और वहां भी बिजली का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे।

हमारे पिछड़े प्रदेश की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। डेजर्ट एरिया में पीने के पानी की बहुत बात की जाती है किन्तु डेजर्ट एरिया जो वह हमारे बाड़मेर के ठौर में है और वहां पीने के पानी का भयंकर संकट है। बिजली न मिलने से भी पानी का अभाव रहता है। उस क्षेत्र में पानी नहीं मिलता है, खाना नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में उस क्षेत्र की क्या स्थिति हो सकती है, इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। मैं आप से मदद की मांग करता हूं।

हमारे राजस्थान में दो एटामिक प्लांट है। दोनों प्लांट बंद हैं। ये प्लांट कब नक शुरू कर दिये जाएंगे ? इस दृष्टि से भी हमारे यहां उद्योग धंधे ठप्प हो गये हैं। हमें कृषि के लिए केवल चार-चार घंटे बिजली मिल रही है यद्यपि दस-दस घंटे बिजली देने की डायरेक्शंस हैं। इस के कारण सारे उद्योग ठप्प हैं। 75 से 100 प्रतिशत तक उद्योग ठप्प हैं। इस सब के कारण हमारे प्रदेश की स्थिति बहुत भयंकर हो गयी है।

मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं, उनके जबाब देकर मंत्री महोदय हमें संतुष्ट करें।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI: I have answered to most of these points already. Now, with regard to the assistance which the hon. Member is seeking from, us, with regard to the exploration of lignite there, I wish to assure certainly say we. I suggested to him about this if Rajasthan does not have the fund, I told him, don't you have some ort of discussion with the Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu so that the Lignite Corporation will start work there. If there is some sort of understanding is is better. Because, as I understand it, Rajasthan does not have enough money to invest on power sector. So, I suggested this to him. I don't know whether this idea has appealed to him at all. I can again mention this to the hon. Member. I am prepared to sit with him and the C. M. and find a way out, a way how to help Rajasthan. We are all sorry. We know the distress of Rajasthan. So far as we are concerned we will try to help them; we have been helping them. We will try to help as far as practicable. My information is this. We are helping with 200 to 250 MW to Rajasthan. You kindly talk to your power people there. Let me know whether the information which I am giving to you is correct or not. It is very important. Because, we are not giving as we are concerned we will try to help to Punjab. We are not giving to other States. But we are giving it to you, we are giving it to Rajasthan. 11, so ar the energy requirement is concerned, our information is that you require 16 million units. At the present moment the availability is 11 million units or so. There is obviously some shortage. You kindly take note of this and write to me whether the figures I have given to you are correct or not. (*Interruption*). I myself want to know. The figures have been given by my officers. I am not trying to mis-guide the House or to mis-guide you. But I am talking on the basis of the figure given to me.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is acute power crisis in the country in spite of what Government says, that there is no power crisis and power generation is improving. But, it apears, sectors are suffering greatly because of power crisis Even West Bengal, the hon. Minister's State, is also suffering. He is unable even to solve the problem of Calcutta itself. It is a great tragedy. But he does not bother about it. He is simply telling us that he is improving the situation, he is controlling the things and doing a lot to improve and so on, but no-

thing is happening, Sir. All these states like U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal and your own State, Tamil Nadu, are suffering. The Minister always says that thet position is improving. So far as the Electricity Boards in various States are concerned, these are not working properly; these are being mismanaged. Let me say first about the U.P. State Electricity Boards. It has started the New Year with heavy black-out on 1st January, 1982. On 2nd January 1982, there has been power-cut or 9 hours and 55 minutes; it almost 10 hours. As I told you, power cut was there on the 1st January also. This is the performance of U.P. State Electricity Board.

Now, I would like to tall you that in the year 1978-79, the thermal plant load factor in U.P. was 43.3 per cent. In 1979-80 it was 41.4 per cent In 1980-81, it was β7 per cent. This is the situation there. Every day there is such deterioration, while Government is always saying that there is improvement. I can't understand whether this is a fact or not. But, U.P. Electricity Board is completely mis-managed. There is corruption everywhere. This is the general phenomena. It is not blobal it is natioonal phenomena....

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The proper word is 'national'.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Yes, Sir. Now, the 11th Point in the 20 point programme is this. Perhaps the hon. Minister knows it very well, It says that maximum power should be gencarted, Not only it says that maximum power should be generated, but it says something regarding improving the functioning of the Electricity Authority which the Minister is not doing at the present moment.

The farmers are very much in great distress. The industrial sector is also suffering. Industries are also not getting electricity. In U.P. this is the situation. It is the situation also in all the States of this country the Minister said that in Maharashtra the cut is marginal; whereas, the cut is 42 per cent to 45 per cent. I don't know what is the proper difinition o the term 'marginal cut,. I don't know what the Minister means when he says 'marginal cut'. 40 to 45 per cent is almost equal to 59 per cent. of the total, but yet the marginal.

Now I come to Rajasthan.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is another hon. Member, Mr. Vyas who is waiting.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: So far as Kotah Thermal Power Plant is concerned it is completely mismanaged at the moment. It is said that some communal elements and anti-social elements are very much active there. A very serious allegation has been made by a person no less than the General Secretary of the Rajasthan Vidyut Mandal Sangh that top bosses of that unit are having some kind of connection with CIA and they are sabotaging the plant. I don't know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this thing or not. May I know whether he is going to take any action against those persons or not? This person has already written to you, to Ministers, to several Members of Parliament, and, I think, the Prime Minister and Energy Minister also. But I don't know whether the Government is going to take any action or not It is a very serious thing. CIA is being allowed to sabotage the Plant under the supervision of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ask for the M.L.A., yourson, to raise it in the Legislature. Then you will get a reply.

SHRI HIRIKESH BAHADUR: That is correct Sir, but CIA is dangerous agency. If its activities are not curbed, it is very dangerous for the country. This is an allegation which has been made The hon. Minister should refute the charges; he should say whether there is any substance in this or not. So far as Bihar Electricity Board is concerned their policy is:

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

—they want to go to Light from Darkness....But in fact what they are doing is....

ज्योतिर्मतिमसो

From light they are going to darkness. It is the situation in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think Paswan is not going from light to darkness....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, the hon. Minister does not admit it. The hon. Minister has created a situation like this, from light they go to darkness! (*Interruption*) The Thermal power stations say that they don't get coal which is of good quality. Generally what is happening in this country is this. The coal which is being supplied to the thermal power units contains lot of moisture, and ash. That is why its calorific value gets reduced. So, it affects the power generation. At the same time, it spoils the boilers also. I don't know whether Government is thinking of taking concrete steps to provide good quality coal to thermal power stations or not. Every effort must be made in this direction. But I don't know they are doing. The Minister must see to it that the necessary thing is done in this regard. The Thermal Power Stations also say that sometimes they don't get adequate quantity of coal because of shortage of railway wagons, this and that. They are accusing the Railways. Railway people say that they are giving the wagons but they are not supplying the coal properly. This phenomena is always there and this has been continuing like this for several years. The hon. Minister should do something immediately in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But still you have some faith; that is why you are waiting....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Yes, Sir, we have no option except to have faith; that is why we are waiting, Sir.

About Atomic Power Plant, I would like to say certain things. I would like to know when the Narora Plan is going to be commissioned. I want toknowwhether the hon. Minister is taking any steps to see that this Plant is commissioned or not. May I know whether you will take steps as early as possible to see that generation is started there? I would like to get a reply from the hon. Minister. And then, the last point which I would like to bring is this:

The world Bank President visited this country and he has suggested certain things to this Government. This has also been published in the newspapers. He has said that the Central Government should instruct all the State Electricity Boards to raise electricity tariff. Previously one World Bank President had cancelled loan to Thal Vaishet Fertilizer project.. Then it was said that he was interfering in the internal affairs of the country and all that. Now, when this new World Bank President has suggested this, (that electricity tariff should be increased and Electricity Boards should be instructed), I would like to know whether Government is considering it as an interference in our internal matter or not. Are you going to instruct the State Electricity Boards to raise the electricitytariff? But, I do feel, it will be a completely anti-people action. I want to know whether you are going to do it, whether you are thinking on those lines; I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister about this.

Then, I want to ask one thing about the generation capacity. If the hon. Minister does not have information here readily, I don't insist on this. What is the generation capacity of the U. P. State electricity Board? May I know whether the Central Governmet is going to take over Panki, Ohra and Harduagan, thermal stations which are completely mis-managed by the present administration and the company? Are the Governmet proposing to streamline the functioning of the Electricity Boards throughout the country.

These are my specific questions, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member does not believe our figure, what is the use of telling him other things? If he is so sure of his own figures, then I do not think it will help if I furnish any figure. With regard to the World Bank President's visit and his meeting with me, I do not remember whether he told me anything about increase of tariff and all that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It was published in the newspapers.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: What is published in the newspapers and what is not published in the newspapers, I am not responsible. But I am trying to convince the House that there was nothing transpired like that. Actually, it is the Rajadhyaksha Committee's recommendation. The Rajadhyaksha Committee was not appointed by us. It was appointed by the Janata Government and we had acepted the recommendations. That is the thing. The Rajadhyaksha Committee recommendation says that it is the increase in the internal resources. That is why we saying that two things are open, that is, both the tariff and generation of power should be there. Now, why are you bringing i nAmerica and the International Monetary Fund and all that. It has no relevance here at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the average requirement of energy in Uttar Pradesh is about 45 million units per day as against the present availability of about 36 million units. The shortage of power in U.P is mainly due to poor perfonmance of thermal power station and slippages in the commissioning of new generation projects. The utilisation factor in U.P. power stations is only 36.2 during the period April-December 1981 as against the national average of 45.7. But due to various measures that we have suggested to them which they have taken, things have improved. At the present moment compared to last year, the thermal generation in U.P. during this year so far is about 14 per cent higher. If the utilization factors of thermal power station is improved to about 50 per cent the energy shortage in 10 States would be eliminated altogether. So, it is a question of increasing the capacity utilisation.

Now, you wanted to know the present installed capacity in thermal power stations. In U.P. it is 3612 megwatt and the capacity is expeted to be further added during the years 1981-85. It will be about 1700 megawatts.

Now, you wanted to know something about Narora Atomic Power Station. Probably by 1985-86, it will come into operation. And about Rajasthan, I have given enough explanation.

श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विद्युत विभाग ने जिस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है जितना परसेन्टेज उन्होंने बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है वह निश्चित तरीके से प्रशंसनीय है। 11 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी इस साल इन्होंने की है और कई स्टेटस में नये नये प्लान्टस लगाकर नयी नयी योजनाओं के जरिये देश को गति देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है यह भी प्रशंसनीय है।

हमारे राजस्थान में खास तौर पर जिलों की यह हालत है जो आंकड़े इन्होंने दिये है उनसे डिफर मैं करता हूं। राजस्थान में 94 लाख यूनिट बिजली मिल रही है जब कि उसकी आवश्यकता है 220 लाख यूनिट बिजली की। इतनी कम बिजली में कैसे इंडस्ट्रीज चलें, कैसे एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर का काम चले, किस तरह से लोगों को पीने का पानी मिले इस बात पर खास तवज्जह की आवश्यकता है। आज वहां हालत यह है कि लोग अपना अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को उठा कर दूसरे स्थानों पर ले जा रहे हैं क्योंकि पावर सैट-परसैन्ट कट कर दिया गया है। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज की वजह से राजस्थान को सबसे कम शेयर मिला है इंडस्ट्रीज में और आज हालत यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज रहे प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो या पब्लिक में हो, सब वहां से खिसकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं

एग्रीकल्चर में आज 4 घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिल पाती और जो मिलती है वह भी लगातार नहीं मिलती है बार-बार चली जाती है जिसकी वजह से लोगों के मोटर जल जाते हैं और उनका

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

नुक्सान होता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां पर एग्रीकल्चर में चल रही है। इसी प्रकार पीने के पानी की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। अगर बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो कैसे 500,500 फुट गहरे कुएं से पानी निकालेंगे, और सप्लाई करेंगे? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, इस पर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

आपने कोटा के थर्मल प्लान्ट के बारे में कहा कि इसको हमारी तरफ से क्लीयरेन्स मिल गई है यूनिट कमीशन्ड होने वाला है। 1982-83 में, मगर जो प्रोग्राम था, उसमें कहा गया था कि मार्च 1982 में यह यूनिट कमीशन्ड हो जायेगा और दूसरा 1983 में कमीशन्ड हो जायेगा, मगर हमें अभी भी ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पहला यूनिट 1982 में स्थापित हो पायेगा या नहीं इसको भी आज ठीक तरह से नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए कि अगर सेंटर द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रोजेक्टस को ठीक प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेन्ट नहीं किया जाता, तो इंडस्ट्रीज, एग्रीकल्चर आदि से सम्बन्धित स्टेट्स के कार्यक्रमों को किस प्रकार पूरा किया जा सकेगा। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इस यूनिट को जल्दी से जल्दी कमीशन करायें, ताकि राजस्थान को 200 मेगावाट बिजली उपलब्ध हो सके, जिसकी आज बहुत आवश्यकता है।

लिग्नाइट प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमने उसे क्लीयरेन्स दे दिया है। लेकिन केवल क्लीयरेंस देने से काम नहीं चलता। मंत्री महोदय को उसे परसू कर के प्लानिंग कमीशन और फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री से निकलवाना चाहिए, ताकि इस प्राजेक्ट का काम चालू हो सके।

राजस्थान को भाखड़ा, गांधीसागर और सतपुड़ा से बिजली मिलती है मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमें पूरी बिजली मिल रही है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इन पावर स्टेशनों से हमें कितनी बिजली मिलती है कई बरसों से हमें अपना पूरा शेयर नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसकी एक तरफ पंजाब रोक लेता है और दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश रोक लेता है। पूरी बिजली न मिलने की वजह से राजस्थान में इंडस्ट्री एग्रीकल्चर और पीने के पानी के सम्बंध में भयंकर तकलीफ हो रही है।

हमने भारत सरकार से कहा है कि हमें थीयन बांध से पावर मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है और हमारा हिस्सा तय नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह नाथमा भाखड़ा के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारा शेयर तय नहीं किया गया है, जिससे हमें बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है पंजाब ने व्यास पर आनंदपुर साहब और मुकेरियां में दो हाइडल प्रोजैक्ट बनाए हैं उनसे भी हमें अपना हिस्सा नहीं मिल रहा है। हमें उनसे हमारा हिस्सा दिलाना चाहिए। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को भाखड़ा और दूसरे प्रोजेक्टस को अपने कंट्रोल में लेना चाहिए और उनसे हमारे हक के मुताबिक बिजली उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए। तभी राजस्थान की इंडस्ट्री और एग्रीकल्चर की समस्या हल होगी।

क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान में विद्युत-कटौती की वजह से सारी इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द पड़ी हैं और इंडस्ट्री यालिट्स अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को वहां से उखाड़ कर दूसरी स्टेट्स में ले जा रहे हैं, जहां बिजली उपलब्ध हैं?

एग्रीकल्चर के लिए बिजली न मिलने की वजह से खरीफ और रबी की फसलों को 50 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नुक्सान हुआ है, क्या यह बात सही है?

क्या यह सही है कि बिजली उपलब्ध न होने की वजह से शहरों और देहात में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है, जिससे त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बिजली की पूरी आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब होने में बिजली न मिलने का भी बहुत बड़ा हाथ है, क्योंकि इंडास्ट्रीज न चलने के कारण राज्य सरकार को सेल्ज टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स नहीं मिलते हैं सारा उत्पादन ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है और ओवर ड्राफ्ट हुआ है ?

विद्युत मंडल में भारी गोल माल है करोड़ों रुपये का ऐसा सामान खरीद लिया गया है जिसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। वहां के प्रामोशन्ज में भी भारी भाई भतीजाद हुआ है और एक ही जाति के लोगों को बड़े बड़े प्रामोशन्ज दे दिए गए हैं क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करायेंगे ? वहां पर हजारों की तादाद में कैजुअल मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें पर्मानेंट नहीं किया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में भी कुछ करेंगे ? एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का कम्पनी जहां 80 परसन्ट बिजली पैदा करती है, अपनी इस्टाड कैपेसिटी का, वहां पब्लिक सेक्टर में में 42 परसेन्ट है ज्यादा बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं होता है। इतना बड़ा फर्क प्राइवेट सेकटर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में क्यों है और इसको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे है ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the Hon. Member that I will convene a meeting with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan as quickly as possible and discuss all the matters that have been raised by the Hon. Members from Rajasthan. I will also see to what extent we can extend the help with regard to the Thein Dam and the inter-State disputes. We are trying to resolve them and we will obviously take into account the demand of Rajasthan Some principle applies to Nathwa Jhakhri. We will certainly take into account the share of Rajasthan also. That is all I have to say.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to maintain adequate supply of X-Ray film s at reasonable price

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna: Sir, patients and X-ray clinics are being put to great inconvenience due to meagre supply of films and that too at a much higher cost by the sole supplier, Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) Manufacturing Company, a Government of India Undertaking.

While taking over the private companies, the HPF had assured to streamline the distribution system of different knids of films. With this end in view, it opened branches in all the State capitals. All of them have large air-conditioned godowns everywhere, but it is distressing to find that there are hardly any films stored in the godowns even for a week.

It may be mentioned here that the HPF had assured the consumers that a three month standing stock would be maintained as a reserve in their godowns. The Patna depot has not stock of most of the sizes of X-ray films for the last several months.

Against all these odds, the compay has increased the overall price of X-ray films by 16 per cent with immediate effect, although there has not been any increase in the price of silver recently. It is also reported that the company marketing OR W0 films will charge 20 per cent cent extra.

This is bound to increase the charge on an X-ray plate for a patient by not

less than 50 per cent which would be beyond the reach of the common man who is already groaning under the ever mounting prices of other essential commodities.

In view of this, I would demand of the Government to make available X-ray films in sufficient quantities to all branches of the Company, to keep three-month stock in the branches, to reduce the prices of X-ray films, to abandon the idea of charging 20 per cent extra, to send X-ray films immediately to Patna and to the establish another factory of photo-films in Northern India to facilitate supply of films for X-ray and other purposes.

(ii) Development of Chittorgarh Fort as a place of tourist attraction

प्रो. निर्मला कूमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्यटन उद्योग भी देश का एक प्रमुख उद्योग है। भारतवर्ष में इसके विकास की बहुत अधिक संभावनायें है। यह वह उद्योग है, जिसके लिए न कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है और न बाजार ढूंढने की। आवश्यकता मात्र है पर्यटन विकास की सभावनाओं वाले क्षेत्र को आकर्षित करने की।

इसी सबध में मैं चित्तौड़गढ़ दुर्ग राजस्थान की तरफ पर्यटन मत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूगी। चित्तौडगढ़ दुर्ग भारतवर्ष का एक प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक स्थल है। जहां शक्ति तथा भक्ति के सगम का गौरवमय इतिहास रहा है। यहां देशी तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन मंत्रालय ध्यान दे : सर्वप्रथम, थर्ड एयर लाइंस के चित्तौड़गढ़ को अवश्य ही जोड़ा जाये। चित्तौड़गढ़ दुर्ग पर ही शैलानियों के ठहरने की समुचि व्यवस्था नहीं है, जो कि की जानी चाहिए।

इस क्षेत्र में सुन्दर हरे भरे हैंगिग गार्डन विकसित किए जायं। इसके विकास में केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद करे।

गेम्स सैंचुरी भी यहां विकसित करके इसकी शोभा बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

लाइट एड साउंड का कार्यक्रम को यहां प्रारम्भ किया जाए जिसके माध्यम से पदमनी, मीरा पन्ना धाई के गौरवमय तथा त्यागमय इतिहास को पुनर्जीवित किया जा सकता है।

अत: देश के बलिदानमय इतिहास का प्रेरणादायक प्रतीक चित्तौडगढ़ दुर्ग के पर्यटन विकास की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिक ध्यान दें।

(iii) Need to upgrade Jodhpur city to B-2 category

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जोधपुर शहर को अभी तक बी–2 श्रेणी का शहर घोषित नहीं करने से आम लोगों में भारी आश्चर्य व रोष व्यक्त किया जाने लगा है, क्योंकि यह शहर लंबे समय से वे सभी मापदंड पूरे कर चुका है जिनके आधार पर शहरों को वित्त मंत्रालय बी–2 श्रेणी के शहर घोषित करता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि जोधपुर शहर को बी–2 श्रेणी का शहर घोषित करने हेतु दिलम्द निर्णय ले।

जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से भी इस शहर की जनसंख्या वर्ष 1979 के जून मास तक प्राप्त सांख्यिकी विभाग के आंकडों के अनुसार 4 लाख 3 हजार थी, जो वर्तमान में 1981 की जनगणना से पता चला है कि अब जोधपुर शहर की जनसंख्या बढ़कर करीब 4 लाख 93 हजार 609 से ज्यादा हो गई है। यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि उपरोक्त जनसंख्या में रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान (सैनिक, वायु सेना) में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों व उनके परिवारजनों की जनसंख्या सम्मिलित नहीं है, जो कि अलग से करीब 1 लाख 75 हजार है।

जोधपुर शहर का औद्योगिक विकास, शहर का एतिहासिक महत्व है और धार्मिक व पर्यटन क; दृष्टि से बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए अस्थायी आने वालों की जनसंख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है।

अत: वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर जोधपुर शहर को अविलम्ब बी–2 श्रेणी का शहर घोषित कर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों एवं आम जनता को न्याय दें।

(iv) Need to set up small scale and other industries in Punia district of Bihar.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के पूर्णिया क्षेत्र की गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी जहां पर बेकारी के कारण लोग इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं। एक तो यह पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है ही, दूसरे सरकार के ध्यान नहीं देने के कारण इसकी स्थिति और भी बदतर होती जा रही है।

सरकार ने दो जूट मिलों को खोलने का विचार किया है, अत: सरकार से अनुरोध है कि दोनों मिलों को विभिन्न स्थानों पर खोले, ताकि पूरे क्षेत्र के लोग समान रूप से फायदा ले सकें।

मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करना चाहूंगी कि इस क्षेत्र की स्थिति को देखते हुए तत्काल लघु उद्योग धंधों को स्थापित करायें। विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति भेजकर स्थिति का जायजा लेकर उपयुक्त लघु उद्योग धंधों का काम शुरू करायें, ताकि मति भ्रमित एवं चिन्तित नवयुवक पथभ्रष्ट होने से बचाए जा सकें। इस क्षेत्र में पटसन की भी अधिकता है। अत: कटाई एवं टाट-बोरी उद्योग, दरी एवं धागों से बने अन्य छोटे–छोटे उद्योगों को पनपा कर विकास की पूर्णता की जाये। साथ ही खादी उद्योग डेरी-फार्म लघु चर्म उद्योग आदि के लिये बेहतर भूमिका प्रदान की जाए। और सरकार राज्य सरकार को भी निर्देश दे कि इस क्षेत्र की बिगड़ती स्थिति को सुधारने हेतु विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए, ताकि जन-जीवन सुखमय हो सके। इस क्षेत्र की जनता का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा नहीं तो सामान्य तो हो सके। यहां पर लघु उद्योग धंधों के विकास की पूर्ण सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। लघु उद्योगों में अधिक पूंजी की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है, लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा, यही नहीं पटसन से बनी वस्तुओं से तो विदेशी मुद्रा की भी प्राप्ति हो सकेगी। अत : इस ओर सरकार अपेक्षित कदम उठाये और इस तिमिरावृत्त क्षेत्र में प्रकाश की एक किरण तो अवश्य ही पहुंचायें।

(v) Problems of Extravt departmental employees of P & T department.

श्री राम लाल राही : (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन आप के माध्यम से अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को उठाना चाहता हूं—

संचार सुविधा जनता के लिये दिनों–दिन दुरूह व दूभर होती जा रही है। इस के विकास में जिस तरह से जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई लग रही है उस के अनुरूप विभाग देश की जनता को सुविधा दिलाने में असफल रहा है। नगरीय व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हर 5 से 8 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर उप-डाकघर खोले जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं जनसुविधाओं हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15 से 20 किलोमीटर के मध्य अब पी० सी० ओ० की भी सुविधा की गई है परन्तु 90 प्रतिशत पी०सी०ओ० महीनों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खराब हालत में पड़े हैं। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उप-डाकघर खोलने का आधार यदि अल्प बचत योजना को प्रभावी बनाने के उद्देश्य से किया गया होता और उपडाकघरों में लगे लोगों को वाजिब वेतन व सुविधायें दे कर उन से अल्प

[श्री राम लाल राही]

बचत के महत्वपूर्ण कार्य की तरफ लगाया होता तो संचार विभाग से ग्रामीण स्तर तक के आम आदमी को लाभ दृष्टिगोचर होता और सर्वहारी वर्ग के लोग महाजनी कुवृत्ति से मुक्ति पाने के लिये रास्ता पाते। पर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के ही समान लगता है पोस्ट आफिस खोलने का उद्देश्य गौण होता जा रहा है और स्वार्थ की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। संचार व्यवस्था में लगे अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारी शोषण, अन्याय और उत्पीड़न के शिकार हैं। सुविधाओं के नाम पर ड्यूटी करते समय मर जाने पर भी सरकार की तरफ से इन्हें वैधानिक या मानवीय रूप से किसी भी प्रकार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और न इन के परिवार के राहत की व्यवस्था। लंबी अवधि तक कार्य करने के बाद भी कोई कर्मचारी न तो रेगुलराइज हो पाता है न स्थायी, न पदोन्नति के अवसर उन के लिये उपलब्ध होते हैं। डाक सुरक्षा के लिये वे भीगते हुए थैला ले कर क्यों न जांय, उन के लिये अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह छाते तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। न ही चिकित्सा की कोई सुविधा है, न आवासीय, जब कि समान काम के लिये समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के आधार पर इन्हें भी पूर्णकालिक विभागीय कर्मचारी मान कर समस्त सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि अल्प बचत योजना से समस्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय सब पोस्ट आफिस के कर्मियों को युद्ध स्तर पर लगाना चाहिये ताकि साधारण किसानों, श्रमिकों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, ग्रामीण शिल्पकारों, को अल्प बचत के लिये प्रेरणा मिले, बचत कर अपने परिवार के पालन-पोषण व राष्ट्रीय निर्माण में भागीदार बनें, महाजनी संकट से छुटकारा पावें, तथा अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारियों को विभागीय कर्मचारी घोषित कर उन्हें रेगुलराइज किया जाये, पदोन्नति के अवसर दिये जायं तथा अन्य डाक विभाग कर्मचारियों के समान चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य, वस्त्रों आदि की सुविधायें दी जायं।

(vi) NEED FOR NATIONALISATION OF M/S MOTOR AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS, LTD. CALCUTTA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited was taken over by the Central Government on 9-10-1974. Since then the industry has been making remarkable progress in the matter of production of Motors and allied machineries. Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. Workers Union (CITU) and several Members of Parliament have drawn the attention of the Government of the urgent need for immediate nationalisation or amalagamation of the said unit with BHEL or some such big public sector industry.

Sir, in the month of January last a technical study team of BHEL visited the industry and reported to have submitted a favourable report to the Industry Ministry after its revival scheme has been successfully implemented by this unit due to the sincere cooperation between the workers and the management.

Sir, it is high time the Government should take a decision in the matter either nationalisation or tagging this unit with some big public sector undertaking like BHEL, because of such remarkable progress within a short period.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to task an early decision with regard to Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta. I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House in this regard as early as possible stating the Government's decision.

(vii) PLIGHT OF BEEDI WORKERS OF SANTHAL PARGANAS, BIHAR

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): बिहार के अत्यन्त पिछड़ा जिला संथाल परगना में करीब चालीस हजार स्त्री-पुरुष और बालक बीड़ी बनाने के काम में लगे हैं। इनमें से 30 हजार देवघर अनुमंडल के हैं। ये सकड़ों गांवों में बिखरे हैं। इन मजदूरों का कोई

मजबूत संगठन न होने के कारण कुछ एकाधिकारी बीड़ी कंपनियां अनेक वर्षों से इन असंगठित मजदूरों का निर्मम शोषण भरपूर कर रखे हैं। बीड़ी मजदूरों को मात्र 3 रुपये से लेकर 4 रुपया तक प्रति हजार की दर से मजदूरी दी जाती है। पत्ता काटने से ले कर बीड़ी बनाने तक एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने में कम से कम 12 घंटे का समय लगता है। बीड़ी मजदूरों को जो भी मजदूरी दी जाती है वह भी नगद भुगतान नहीं दिया जाता है। घटिया किस्म का अनाज दिया जाता है। इस के कारण अनेकों मजदूर हमेशा तरह-तरह की बीमारी से ग्रस्त रहा करते हैं। सैकड़ों बीड़ी मजदूर टी०बी० के शिकार हो कर मौत के दिन गिन रहे हैं। अभी कुछ जगहों पर अधिकारियों को सांट-गांठ कर बीड़ी कंपनियों ने अवैध तालाबंदी करके मजदूरों के खिलाफ तेज हमला शुरु कर दिया है। लगभग 150 कारखानों में तालाबन्दी कर दी गई है, जिससे करीब 15 हजार बीड़ी मजदूर आज बेरोजगार बन भुख मरी के कगार पर हैं।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार बीड़ी उद्योग का सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले, इससे जहां लाखों मजदूरों का शोषण बन्द होगा, वहीं उत्पादन शुल्क की चोरी भी खत्म हो जायेगी।

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I support Shri Paswan, It is a genuine demand.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You agree, that it is a genuine demand!

1982-83

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,

Ministry of External Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. Shri Chandrajit Yadav, you were on your legs.

AN HON. MEMBER: When will the Minister reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Minister will reply at 4 p.m. sharp. we have already announced yesterday.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Ten hours have been allotted. But only four hours are left.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If your Party Member has not spoken, you will be called to speak. But you have not given your name so far. You leave it to me. You will be called. But you have not given your name.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will give.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying yesterday that the world situation today has greater impact on the national issues and problems. It is very very difficult today to delink or any country from the international developments and forces which are working on the international scene. It seems that the entire world today is caught in a tragic situation of arms race.

The arms race was never on this level as it is today. With the help of science and technology, war mongers are trying to play with the life of the people and also to prevent the socio-economic development of the newly-liberated countries. They are going in full swing with the arms race. It is a great tragedy that even in those countries, where the people and Government do not fant any war: those countries which do not believe in arms race and want to mobilise their entire resources for their developmental activities, even they are today being compelled to increase their defence expenditure.

I can understand the attitude of the imperialist countries, who have a certain philosophy, who have unfortunately not

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been able to accept the emergence of a new world, the emergence of a new era somehow, they still continue to believe in an imperialist philosophy, the colonial rule and domination by the big powers over the small powers. But I should say that even a country like India, in fact all the developing countries, have been forced to spend much more on their defence preparation, because the situation is like that. Therefore, I say it is a tragic situation in which the entire world seems to be caught; whether knowingly or nuknowing or out of compulsions every country has to increase its defence expenditure.

But there is a contradiction. While the governments are going in full swing for the manufacture of the latest armaments, at the same time, the common people there are feeling seriously concerned. Therefore, by side, two developments are taking place. The Governments are going on spending much more on armaments. Even if they condemn the arms race, they have to spend much more on their defence. But on the other hand people are seriously expressing their concern and lately they are coming out in an organized manner to raise their voice against it. It is a good sign that the peace loving people all over the world have started raising their voice.

In such a situation, the most important task for a country like India, and for non-aligned countries generally, is that they must identify who is the real culprit, who is responsible for the arms race; so that, when we take any decision, or act, we must know the culprits. I have no hesitation in saying that today this rapiduly deteriorating international situationon the world scence, for the rapid deterioration of the world peace, if it is the United States of America and its allies who are primarily responsible.

We must remember one thing. The United States of America never accepted the concept of non-aliginment. he United States of America never liked the emergence of a newly-liberated country to be strong and self reliant. It is not as if they are against India, because they feel that India has not taken a categorical position in condemning the Soviet Union's military presence in Afganistan and, therefore, they are in the Indian Ocean, they are helping Pakistan and they are trying to be around us. It is totally wrong. I will give you a small quotation, an important quotation from an eminent politico-economic writer, who happens to be an American citizen, Francine Frankwel. What is her analysis? She has written:

> "During 1950s and 1960s, India's policy of non-alignment"

—mark the world "non-alignment"—

> "stood in the way of American efforts to contain the Soviet Union."

13.55 hrs.

(Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair)

The Americans wanted that Indian should not follow a policy of non-alignment, because they wanted India to be partisan and be on the side of the United States, because they thought that the non-alignment movement, the emergence of this movement, will ultimately be on the side o peace, will be on the side of the liberated forces, it will be basically anti-imperialist, anti-colonial, and anti-racist movement. Therefore, they never liked it. She further says:

> "Former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru earlier refused to collaborate in the creation of 'local situations of strenght' against Communist expansion in Asia, forced the United States to build its defence around more peripheral and ultimately weaker States, such as Pakistan, Thailand, and the Phillipines. Nehru further undermined US containment policy in the Afro-Asian world by skillfully using the doctrine of non-alignment to rally the nationalist sentiments in weak new States and by articulating the interests of the non-alignment movement in international forums. America's disfficulties had a mirror image in India. The 1954 US alliance with Pakistan made it difficult for India to carry its policy

of non-alignment. The alliance exacerbated India's continuing conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir...."

Therefore, from the very beginning America did not like the emergency of a country like India, which independently stood for certain values, stood for certain ideals, and those values, ideals and policies are basically to repressent the interests of its people and newly-liberated countries.

Therefore, I would say that the Government of India must understand that the world situation today has become much more difficult since the arrival of Mr. Ronald Reagon on the world political scence, as the President of the United States of America. Mr. Reagan is trying to carry forward the task of an international police. Mr. Reagan, the US administration did not bother, about the arms race so long as the superiority of USA was there and they could make one country fight against another. They supply armaments to different countries and create tensions and confrontations. But now they find that there is another equally, if not more powerful, nation, the Soviet Union. So, they have started marking a hue and cry. The superiority of the Soviet Union is there. It is an admitted fact that today the Soviet Union is a powerful nation, and on the basis of it strenght the Soviet Union invariably helped the liberation movements. But USSR also has been trying for disarmaments, for the reduction of armaments and reduction of nuclear weapons. On the other hand, the United States is proceeding with its militaristic designs and most modern nuclear weapons.

The planning and policy of the Pentagon seem to be that they would like to have a big stick in their hands and would like to dictate. It is the experience of the entire world that wherever aid has been given by the United States, they have always been demanding some political commitment and strings attached to aid.

I would say that the belligerant policy of President Reagan is creating a great danger for the world. But there is one good feature, which has to be taken note of, that the people in the United States are coming forward against this policy.' It remainds me o the time of the Veitnam war, when USA and its military advisers did not listen to the sane voice of the people all over the world and attacked Vietnam. It was the peace-loving people of the United States who raised their voice. I am reminded of the same, when I see more than 200 Congressmen, 17 Senators and many voluntary organisations, peace-loving forces, young people, in thousands raising their voice and demanding bilateral freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear armaments.

Sir, I would like to mention here that intiative and President Leonid Brezhnev's the Soviet Union again has taken the proposal for unilateral withdrawal of SS-20 has been welcome by the peace loving forces in Europe and the world. Unfortunately, there is an adverse comment from the leadership of the United States of America. I think it is high time that on such issues India come forward and give open support to USSR proposal. But I find that even on such issues the Indian Government keep quiet. I fail to understand why. This is a major policy statement of the Head of a State. The Soviet Union has taken, for the last one year many important initiatives for the reduction of armaments, for a complete and total ban on the production of new weapons. On the other hand United States of America has produced the neutron bomb. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister: Have our Government made a categorical statement saying, 'yes, we are against the manufacture of the neutron bomg and we are against the manufacture of new nuclear weapons? But surprisingly I find they are silent, and I would say that this kind of "silent diplomacy" is not very wise. I am not questioning your motive and I am not questioning your intention, but I am saying thtat this kind of silent diplomacy wil not do and let us not ght shy and take a fight stand. Otherwise, it wil do more, harm than good. I would like that the Government of India must come out on such issues. I should say that peace movement which is emerging in Europe, in the United States of America and in different countries of Asia, and in fact,

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all over the world is a welcome feature and I would like that the Government should also give its moral support to this movement.

Another thing I would like to say that by and large the Government of India during the critical years, I mean, the last two years, have managed well our foreign policy in the interests of our people. Many important initiatives have been taken which were lacking earlier. India is a big country, it is a nation of more than 680 million people, India has a rich heritage of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and India has a rich heritage of raising its voice for peace and justice all over the world. It has a valient and peace loving people. I am glad that in the last two years many important initiatives and stands have been taken, for example, at the Ottawa Conference, the Melbourne Conference, the Cancun Conference and recently, the South-South Consultations or dialouge or whatever you call it in Delhi. Besides the Prime Minister and the Foreign Ministers who have taken certain initiatives, the officials of our Foreign Ministry have also done a really good job. They have gone to different areas of crisis, they have tried to explain our point of view at the official level. Our contacts with the officials of different countries, particularly the non-aligned countries, have given some prestige and have gained admiration for our polices and I hope this will continue in future also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is, I think quiet dipomacy.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sometimes quiet diplomacy is good. I am not against quiet diplomacy, but there are times when one should take an open stand. It reminds me of Jawaharlal Nehru on such occasions. Jawaharlal Nehru at one time became the hero of the anti-imperialist movement in the whole world. It was he who raised his voice to express the feelings and sentiments of the millions of people who were struggling for their independence. pact. The USA pressure of that time was much more and much greater on India. Had there been an ordinary person at that time, India might have succumbed also. But Nehru was a giant. He had the capacity.. He had faith and conviction in certain values. Therefore, he could not only withstand but gave fillip to anti-imperialist movement.

There has been another good development for which I would like to compliment the Government of India. The Government of India has established good friendly relations with Socialist France under the leadership of President Mitterand. I think France is also playing an important role at the present juncture in Europe. When Europe is going to be an area of confrontation, of missiles, of inter-continental weapons and so many things, at that time President Mitterand's stand is like a non-aligned, neutral and positive. I think that this kind of effort should further increase.

I would like to come to two or three other important issues which our country faces today. So far as India's relation with Pakistan is concerned, in this House you have seen sentiments. We are all for a good friendly relationship with our neighbours and particularly with Pakistan But our relationship with Pakistan, unfortunately, has recently deteriorated and it is further deteriorating. I have no illusion in my mind that the present regime of Pakistan is playing the role of a client State of the United States of America. It is very unfortunate. At the cost of their own people they are going in for such an unprecedented purchases of most modern arms. It has put further burden on us also, because our experience viz-a-viz Pakistan is really very sad. We have been victims of Pakistani aggressions. Simla Agreement was hailed by all people. I think that spirit should have been restored. It was unfortunate that Pakistan delegate unnecessarily brought the question of Kashmir in Human Right Commission and in view of that the Government of India's reaction asking our Foreign Secretary to postpone his visit to Islamabad was perhaps a strong reaction. But Let the impression not go in the world that we are against discussion with Pakistan. Pakistan, I think, is play-

ing the role of a client State. The main culprit is the United States of America who is supplying arms to Pakistan. It is the United States of America which wanted to come and sit in Afganistan. It is the United States of America which is sitting in the Indian Ocean. It is the United States of America which is trying to create a new climate of confrontation or a new climate of world war. Therefore, we should be very careful about our dealing with Pakistan. Unfortunately, in the last few months there have been talks through press. Let Pakistan talk through the Press but our Government should not talk through press. I feel that the time has come that our Prime Minister should propose a formal treaty of friendship and co-operation with Pakistan. We should not hesitate that the climate is not there. The Indian people are keen, the people in Pakistan, the people in all neighbouring countries are keen that our relationship with Pakistan should improve. If Pakistan does not respond to that, let the Pakistan leaders be exposed. But a formal treaty proposal, not through the press, should be made by the Prime Minister of India to the President of Pakistan. Let us see how the Pakistani leadership react to that. on the question of China.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may now try to conclude.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Yes. It is a good development that after so many years we have started talking to China. I think, we should respond to Chinese gestures. We have responded to it. It is, good. We have always been saying that we believe in negotiation we believe in the principle of sorting out matters across the table. When the Chinese have realised that it is time to talk with India, I think we have rightly responded to the Chinese gesture and we should continue. But I would like to caution that we have been the victim of Chinese aggression. I still have to find a proof, whether Chinese gesture is really genuine; whether they are really sincere in sorting out problems with India. Their diplomacy of smiles should not allure us into their trap. Therefore, we should be very cautious when we talk to China.

I find visible evidence that USA, China and Pakistan, this trio, have formed an axis. And this is a dangerous axis. They have to prove their sincerity. We are talking with them, we should always be careful because Chinese diplomacy would like to use talks with India to put pressure on the United States of America, certain discussions with the Soviet Union to put pressure on the United States of America and to bargain for the maximum. Therefore, I think, the Government of India in their talks with them should be fully careful.

Sometimes perhaps out of a sincere desire I would say, when there is an attack mounted on the Government of India that they are going closer to the Soviet Union, at that time, I see some of the spokesmen of the Government come forward and say, "we are neither pro-Soviet Union; nor we are pro-USA. We are pro-India." Soviet Union; nor we are pro-USA. We Every one of us is pro-India. I have full faith in Indian patriotism. India and Soviet Union have their belief and faith in certain common ideals and understanding of the world situation. We share certain ideals: For example, we both believe in world peace. We are anti-imperialist; we want t ohelp liberation force; we want newly liberated countries socially and economically to become strong. Then why do they become so defensive? From the very beginning, when it was the question of Kashmir or the question of liberation of Goa or the question of Bangladesh or any question of our development, even question of Tarapur and so many other major projects in our country, the United States has always been against us and they were never with us. On the other hand the Soviet Union has been our tested freind and an ally. I would say that the friendship with the Soviet Union is a very vital and valuable friendship. It is not a question of surrendering our sovereignty to any country. Soviet friendship is important for India and India's friendship is important for the Soviet Union, not only for our mutual interest but for the solution of world problems also and for(strengthening of world peace.

I would like the Minister of External Affairs to consider whether, before the Special Session for Disarmament of the

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United Nations is held, it is possible for the Government of India to take the initiative to talk to certain non-aligned countries with a view to hold an informal meeting as we met in Delhi to discuss our common economic and social problems, South-South consultation for some kind of international consultation so that in the United Nations we can make an effective case and also we can make a concerted and joint move to make the United Nations General Assembly Session for Disarmament, more useful and more purposeful especially because the last U.N. Session has not been able to deliver any purposeful result.

On the question of Indian Ocean, the United States of America's stand is well known. Because of its pressure, some of our friendly countries have not been able to take initiative to call the Conference.

Therefore, to make the Conference really meaningful is it possible to hold such a meeting in Delhi?

On these issues also, the Government of India must think and take some initiative.

As regards our Missions abroad, as I said earlier, our foreign Ministry officials did really very commendable job during the last a year or two. But, unfortunately, we did not see the same kind of spirit, the same kind of effectiveness in most of our Missions abroad.

We see some of the foreign Missions in Delhi doing excellent jobs for their countries.

But I find that most of Indian Missions abroad are not doing their jobs well. They do not have even the necessary staff and the necessary buildings.

I had visited Libya last year for a Conference. There are 30,000 to 40,000 Indians living in Libya. But the staff is inadequate. They are not able to fulfil their responsibilities. The same is the case with most of Indian Missions.

The same is the case with most of the Indian Missions in Middle-East countries and in other countries.

Therefore, the Minister of External Affairs should take special care when he goes to meet our Ambassadors and Heads of our Indian Missions abroad to impress unpon them the need for creating a greater friendly base for India in respective countries. It is not enough if they merely do the routine job of just replying to the letters and helping and organising Conferences etc. They should help in creating a greater base people for strengthen-friendly relations with India.

Sir, peace is the most important and the most basic issue for the people and the world needs it. Otherwise, all the achievements and gains of science and technology and of history, will be destroyed. This kind of insane and mad policy of the United States of America should not be allowed to continue. It is high time that India must champion the cause of the peace-loving people, must champion the cause of all those forces whose economic social and political indep endence is being threatened today by and under the leadership of th e present Head of United States of America.

With these words, I would like to press forward my point of view and I hope that the Minister of External Affairs will take necessary decision.

I wish the Minister of External Affairs will, he will be going to Cyprus to attend a very important Conference.

I know that India will take initiative to bring to an end the Iran-Iraq conflict.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Kuwait.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Our Minister will have an opportunity to discuss these issues. Perhaps that Committee is also meeting there.

I hope that the Minister of External Affairs will succeed in his mission and India will continue playing an effective role in the international affairs.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): While endorsing the Ministry's demands, I would like to make a few observations within the constraint of time available to me.

Almost all the Hon. Members participating in this debate have referred to the Indo-Pak relations. This is one of the most crucial factors in determining our foreign policy as well as defence policy.

It is unfortunate that Pakistan has always tried to carve out a role for itself within the Western alliance system, while India chose the path of non-alignment.

In fact, even the internal compulsions of Pakistan have encouraged them to seek military solutions to certain problems where a spirit of cooperation and understanding would have broughtforth more fruitful results.

Just now Mr. Chandrajit Yadav has referred to our immediate security environment. It is true that this has been undergoing a radical change during the last three years, with the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979, the intensification of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet move in Afghanistan and the massive U.S. military aid to Pakistan—all these have created a situation of grave concern to us. It was in May, 1981, that President Reagan disclosed the initiative to make Pakistan a part of the 'strategic consensus', a concept that embodies America's grand design to safeguard its vital interests in the Gulf region.

The 'no-War' Pact offer by Pakistan, which has been referred to here, was made in the last paragraph of a statement conveying the acceptance by Pakistan of the U.S. massive military aid in September last. Naturally India did not take it to signify a vital part of the statement, and it has remained suspect in the eyes of every Indian. It is suspect because of our experience that we have had to face aggression from Pakistan thrice during our post-independence period. It has been suspect because Pakistan has consistently rejected and rediculed the idea of 'no-war pact'. And it is suspect because it was timed to the U.S. Senate hearings over the issue of aid of F-16 fighter bombers. But forget the past or the background of the present initiative. Even today as India and Pakistan are holding talks at ending their long-standing distrust, Pakistan is making frantic efforts for early deliveries of F-16 and is also pursuing, albeit clandestinely, its policy of acquiring, the nuclear weapon. These planes are hardly of any use to them on the western side. Their use, if any, can be made only against India.

Recently the Pakistan Government, while reacting to certain remarks of our High Commissioner there, asserted its right to acquire sophisticated arms. There is no question that they do not have this right. In fact, this is true of every other country in the world. But the issue is being raised only in the context that it is a threat to peace in the entire region and in the context of their 'no-war pact' offer. Certainly, frantic efforts to enhance one's offensive capability does not go well with negotiations for assured peace in the future.

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute date, which I need not quote here in detail, it has been seen that Pakistan's military spending as a part of the total budget is much higher than India's. Pakistan's per capita expenditure on defence is more than two and a half times that of India, and Pakistan's military spending as part of the total GNP is also more than one and a half times that of India. Legitimate self-defence has to be defined somewhere if the talks are to be pursued in all seriousness. Pakistan's military spending has increased 400 per cent during the last decade and they have doubled their armed strength. If war has to be avoided, the instruments of war have to be curtailed or at least frozen at the present level. This is very crucial to any meaningful advance in our negotiations.

The Simla Agreement is a historic milestone in our good relations. It enshrined the principles of bilateralism and the non-use of force on the basis of mutuality. We are also sure that the people of Pakistan

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do want a peaceful and co-operative relationship with India. But an impression should not go round and should not be sought to be created that India has spurned the "preferred hand" of goodwill and friendship thereby providing a chance to the traditional India-baiters to launch a hate-India campaign. We must move a few steps ahead of the Simla pact and the surest and the most confidence—inspiring measure is to freeze arms at the present level and enter into vital talks for their further curtailment.

What is basic is that there are serious differences in the perceptions and perspectives of Pakistan and India in respect of the strategic environment, non-alignment, bilateralism and disposition of the armed forces.

Pakistan's defence once again, as has been pointed out by many hon. Members here, seems to be becoming part of a larger alignment stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean *via* the Indian Ocean itself.

America's programme to equip Pakistan with the most sophisticated arms was predicated on Pakistan's subservience to the US strategic needs in the region.

The no-war pact would be meaningless unless these differences in perceptions on such vital issues are significantly narrowed, if not eliminated altogether. The two countries must first arrive at a commonality of concerns and interests in order to reach a mutuality of understanding. Otherwise, it would be a dialogue of the deaf and the dumb and the communication gap would be as wide as ever.

India has firmly expressed her commitment to Pakistan's security and inviolability and what can be a greater proof of this than the fact of India promptly returning the territories occupied by India during the wars of 1965 and 1971. Our Foriegn Minister has time and again reiterated India's interest in Pakistan's separateness, identity, stability and prosperity.

It is our apprehension that though Pakistan may not win war but may start a fourth round of war under any miscalculation or stress of circumstances....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Internal circumstances.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: It is, therefore, extremely important that not only this feverish rush for arms be halted, but Pakistan must disentangle itself from its growing commitments and pursue the path of true non-alignment.

I fully endorse the "positive response" approach of the Government of India and feel assured that the negotiations would move ahead of the Simla Pact and put life into the no-war pact offer, and inaugurate a new era of friendship between the two countries. Or else the ploy to gain time till it is armed to the teeth would be fully exposed to the world.

There are some self-appointed doves who go into ecstasy as soon as President Zia whispers something. They are prone to see the olive branch in every move made by Pakistan. We would be happy if this were so. But, the no-war pact must be made to resolve vitally relevant issues, and not be used as a smoke screen.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the next point that I would like to emphasise is that we must bend all our resources and diplomatice skill to improve our relations with our neighbours and reinforce the mutualities. This relates not only to the countries of this sub-continent but to the South-East Asian countries and Africa as well. Very significant progress has been made by the visits of our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister but there is scope for much more to be done in this spehere. Our neighbours have nothing to lose from closer inter-action with India. Some have alleged that our neighbours have certain apperhensions and so they shy away from us because of our big brother attitude. There is hardly any evidence to this effect. It is because the ruling elites of some of our neighbours worry about our impact on the relative stabilities of their systems. These fears are fanned by the extra-regional powers, with whom they are in

closer contacts. It is true that India's decolonisation tiggered the independence of all colonial States in Asia and Africa. Even so, no neighbour can point out a single instance of India's exercise of hegemony in this area.

We have to make it demonstrably clear to them that we are not going to force ourselves on them or impose our models on their institutions and they are free to work out their own destinies in their own fashion.

We have long historical ties with countries with the South-East Asia and Africa. India, with its scientific and technological strength can work out a more comprehensive programme to reinforce and strengthen its ties with these countries and bring them together into closer association. While playing its rightful role in world affairs, our foreign relations in the future have to be more firmly related to our past. There lies our future too.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one more point and I would like to conclude. The report of the Ministry here mentions a progressive deterioration in our external environment. The world to-day is threatened by the re-emergence of confrontation between the big powers and a fearful increase in armaments—both conventional and nuclear—and their spread to various parts of the world. The world is being inexorably driven towards the catastrophe of 'Programmed hell'. New systems of strategic and tactical weapons are being innovated and production of chemical and similar mass destruction weapons is being spread throughout the world.

The world survives on a negative 'balance of terror'. The U.S. has always looked at world affairs through the prism of the Washington—Moscow conflict. It sees itself endowed with responsibilities for world order and prefers allies and clients for a global anti-Soviet strategic consensus. The practicability of a limited nuclear war is being seriously considered.

Sir, we are happy to note that the present wave of anti-war demonstrations all over Europe is a spontaneous expression of the deep anguish over the unbearable tension since they have on their soil the largest arsenal of nuclear arms without any power over them. A new awareness of the dangers of nuclear war is sweeping even the United States itself. Public pressure not only in the European nations but in the U.S. also is mounting upon the Reagan Administration to negotiate a cut-back in nuclear arms with the Soviet Union. Voices inside the U.S. are heard and I quote:

> "Reagon has terrified not only the Russians but the Americans as well."

A glance at the TIME magazine of March 29 and the article 'Thinking about the unthinkable' would indicate how intense the feeling against nuclear war is in the U.S. Security is being interpreted as being ahead in arms race and deterrance is feasible today only at an ever increasing level of weaponary.

Sir, nearer home the Indian ocean is being turned into an ocean of conflict and confrontation. The Diego Garcia base is being expanded and strengthened to ensure quick movement of ground forces to any country in this region. The existing base facilities are being enhanced and new bases are being sought in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman, Australia and perhaps even in Sri Lanka. The pattern of development seeks a linkage of U.S. naval and air strength in the Mediteranean with the Pecific *via* the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. U.S. is going back on the UN declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and substituting it with a new concept of its own.

Sir, USA and the USSR have very recently published two important documents. 'Soviet Military Power' by the US and 'Whence the threat to peace' by USSR. They are fascinating documents which indicate the military potential of the other side. A glance at these documents indicates that the arms race and the quest for military and technological superiority is unceasing and it also makes

(Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh)

it amply clear that the present arms race is not winnable. What is being attempted is to upset the present situation of near parity existing today the so-called compulsive necessity for further arms build up.

Sir, can India play a role in this situation at the global level? Pandit Nehru and our Prime Minister have formulated our foreign policy on the basis of our geo-political interests and combined them with high idealism. The U.S. unfortunately treats India as a Soviet ally—as is evident from this document—but are we really a Soviet ally. I would like to remind the people not only here but abroad that initially India turned to the West for help in her task of reconstruction only to realise that it did not fit into the Western scheme of things. Dulles passed away but this unfortunately has remained true to this day. The US did not even grasp the opportunity offered by the Sino-Indian War. The USSR have stood with us in every situation of difficulty and our friendship has grown richer and broader. Even so, India is one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement and believes in the freedom of judgment and action as the essence of non-alignment. India is irreversibly committed to the cause of disarmament and peace. Our Prime Minister has again and again reiterated that peace is indivisible and must be made inviolable.

The crisis looms large over the whole world. Life itself may face extinction. Prejudiced postures apart, India's stature in world affairs has been again recognised and its credentials as a nation pursuing the path of peace is rated high all the world over. President Brezhnev by his announcement of unilateral freeze over development of nuclear missiles has given genuine expression of desire to stabilise the arms race. At the last Ministerial level meeting of NATO, European and Canadian Ministers have also urged the US to announce a date to begin negotiations India and all the developing nations have higher stakes in this pursuit than any of the developing countries. The Special Session of the U.N. on Disarmament is being convened. India, has its weight and influence on the international stage. Mrs. Gandhi is looked upon by the whole world as an eminent statesman of international stature endowed with great diplomatic skill and powers of pursuation. The world leaders have welcomed India's recent initiative to hammer out a coordinated approach to the North-South dialogue. They have expressed their happiness that India with its leadership role in the comity of nations is set to become one of the more important countries in the world.

I would expect a more concerted initiative on issues of war and peace. With its distinguished leadership, I envisage a large role for India in global affairs. Every Indian feels that with the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and with our able and enlightened Foreign Minister, India is fully equipped to play this role. One yearns to relive the days of Pandit Nehru in all its glory. India, I feel confident, shall redeem its pledge to the people of the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Foreign Minister is leaving abroad today. I wish him every success in his journey and we hope that his abilities will be more frequently called for in the foreign capitals in the future for the cause of peace, disarmament and for new International World Order. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Unnikrishnan has requested me to call him because he has to attend a Parliamentary Committee sitting. So, I am acceeding to his request.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, as per your directions I shall try to be as brief as possible and shall only touch upon certain things which I think need emphasis. I shall not cover the whole ground and shall try to be as brief as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't think the Chairman is a miser, but he has to accommodate a large number of Members. Therefore, this request.

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN: I know, Sir.

Sir, this debate of the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs is one of the rare occasions when this House gets an opportunity to debate the whole gamut of foreign policy and the conduct of the Indian diplomacy. Sir, the fact is that we do not get such opportunities; or even if we get opportunities, it eludes us as it happened once earlier. It is rather a depressing thought, because as was the practice earlier a decade and a half ago, this House used to discuss foreign policy every Session, at least on a Motion from the Minister. I hope this is a very healthy practice, not that I am forgetting the fact that you have a Consultative Committee which provides only a limited scope, you will agree with me. So, it is very important that in an international situation like this when there are problems of grave consequence and import, this House should be taken into confidence and not only taken into confidence, but given an opportunity to discuss these wide-ranging issues.

Today, we are discussing this in a very fast changing situation, dynamic international milieu, when the forces of detente have been weakened and the prospects of peace which remains our goal, seem to elude us. Sir, the largest share for this present rather depressing, but significant deterioration in the international climate must be borne by President Reagan of the United States, who continues to move on the path of pilgrim's progress from hawkish postures in international forums to perilous diplay of aggressive intentions as is seen in Central America in El Salvadore or Nicaragua or nearer home in Pakistan.

As I listened to the debate, the other day as well as today, I found that some people were rather surprised why the United States is adopting this attitude. Sir, it is this attitude of shock and surprise which encourages the myth of a peace-loving democracy. The plain and simple fact is that the military industrial complex of oligarchy which influences the decision makers in Washington and their far-flung global interests are reflected in the conduct of the American policy. Whether it is their attitude to the Conference on the Laws of the Seas or their postures in Gulf or in Iran or in South-East Asia, nearer home, or in South Africa in Namibia, I contend Sir, it is the same story. That is why they used to say that what is good for General Motors is good for the United States. It continues. That is the fountain-head of inspiration and spring-broad of action for the United States global policy and conduct of diplomacy whether in Latin American or South Africa or anywhere else. So, why should it surprise us? So, Sir, while discussing our basic national interests and our security environment and for a policy in pursuit of our national interest and the security intrest, we have to bear this vital fact in our mind. And if we fail to do so, we do so at our own peril. The question is not, as some of the exponents of a simplistic policy would have us believe—whether we tilt towards United States or Soviet Union, as is often made out by some of the critics of India's foreign policy. The central fact of the present situation is that the vital national interest of India as well as other developing countries, and the interest of the United States are wholly contradictory. That is a long term conflict, within the international system which I consider more fundamental than the present rivalry of two major Powers. That is why we have a situation where a disproportionately large percentage of global resources for development are consumed by the develop or the western countries.

What shall be the response of the developing countries, or a country like India to this situation? I would again say—it is not a question of tilt or joining this bloc or that bloc. But our national interests demand that we continue our continuing struggle against the forces of neo-colonialism and the struggle for completing the task of our own national liberation struggle—that of anti-imperialism. If this basic approach is not woven into our policy of non-alignment, I would say that it would cease to be non-alignment. Non-alignment, as it is widely

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believed, is not a kind of balancing trick or a *mantra* or circus to be performed. Of course, we have a certain amount of objectivity in dealing with issues, in approaching issues; but it should not be mixed up with our own vital national interests. Our foreign policy of non-alignment is in pursuit of our national interest as well, while purswing peace; and in this, we cannot forget that there are certain forces which are hostile to us, which are basically contradictory to our own interests. In other words, anti-imperialism and fight against neo-colonialism have to be an essential ingredient of our foreign policy of non-alignment; and consequently, it is of vital concern to us.

If we carry this enquiry further, if we extend this enquiry further, we find that over a whole range of issues, our interests are contradictory. That is why we have a situation in South Asia to-day, and nearer home to-day in the Indian Ocean—where the major threat to India's national interest comes from United States and its policies.

I invite your attention, Sir, and the attention of the House to a study made by Prof. Guy Pauker of the Rand Corporation who is considered, and highly thought of in Washington as an exponent of the American strategic doctrine—a shameless apoligist for United States' imperialist interests. I quote Prof. Guy Pauker:

> "Struggle for new international economic order is a demand for re-distribution of political power."

and again,

> "...that U.S. should raise forces dedicated to non-Soviet threats to U.S. interests from industrialized countries."

This is the central essence of the strategic doctrine being applied by President Reagan in the conduct of his foreign policy. What is this force that he is talking about—raising a force? This was a few years ago. And then followed the Rapid deployment Force, praticularly in the Indian Ocean, as an instrument of intervention. So, they have acquired for themselves not only a place; they have acquired a new dimension, i.e. the Rapid Deployment Force in relation to our own security interests.

What is this Rapid Deployment Force? —I would like to ask some of the apologists for U.S. or those who feel that we are tilting this way or that way. Where is it stationed? Most of it is stationed, or going to be stationed, in the northern rim of the Indian Ocean; and its activities from the Gulf through Indian Ocean along the littoral countries—if this does not pose a threat to our national interests. I would like to ask what else poses a threat. The U.S. Defence Secretary, Weinberger said a few days back about their 5-year programme for defence spending in the U.S. Defence Budget of 1.7 trillion dollars. (*Interruptions*) Several thousands of crores of rupees, let us put that way. I cannot calculate it straightway and tell you. I repeat it 1.7 trillion dollars Mr. Weinberger said, he conceded that it is an astronomical figure and that it is very difficult for any one to visulalise. A good chunk of this has been earmarked for the U.S. Navy and the operation fund for deployment of forcs in th Indian Ocean. That is why they are interested in the development of a base in Pakistan in Kakaran Coast, the Port of Gwadar, in the Baluch Coast. On our interest involved in this? Should we respond to the situation, that is the question before us? The basic essence of the situation is that the United States is developing a new war theatre in the Indian Ocean right aiong the littoral countries of Indian Ocean, including unfortunately our own neighbour Pakistan; and our foreign policy and diplomacy has to be concerned and vigilant about this new dimension to our security situation.

Therefore, we should continue to demand implementation the United Nations' Resolutions on Indian Ocean very vigorously and our assessment of our relationship with our neighbours Pakistan and China should also be related to their involvent in this U.S.A. global design; whether it is in relation the suspended talk with Pakistan on a No-War-Pact or talks with China on normalisation of relations; we should bear this

mind. Their storey or relationship—U.S. and Pakistan—if you go through its background you will find that it starts as early as the partition of this great sub-continent. At the time of sub-continent, the theory was advanced by Sir Olaf Caroe, who was the Governor of the then North-West Frontier Province; and he had advanced in his great work—of course, undoubtedly, he is great, although he wrote against us—what he called the 'wells of power', if I remember aright. that whoever controls the region that constitutes Western Pakistan and particularly the entrance to the Arabian Sea and Gulf that is the Baluch Coast, would in future control the world. That was Olaf Caroe's thesis which in Britain acquired attention in the U.S.A. Defence Department right through the 1950s and 1960; and then you had SEATO and so on. It is not accidental that the West has shown continuing interest in the fortunes of the West Pakistan military regime.

Pakistan has very limited autonomous role. Pakistan has to do so per the bidding of her master and they are to be interwoven. It is not as though India has friendly, relations with the Soviet Union, on independent relationship, a relationship not only by friendship, but by certain mutality. But that is not the case with Pakistan's involvement in the United States or with China; it is entirely different.

It is important similarly for us to remember that the U.S.—Chinese interests in South East Asia coincide. That is why Haig has recognised Chinese position on Kampuchea.

China continues to collaborate with the United States in sending arms as well to the Afghan rebels. So, the question of the United States deploying massive naval presence in the Indian Ocean as an instrument of intervention, and developing Diego Garcia base for landing ground forces and arming Pakistan to the teeth and the possibility of intervention of the axis in the Gulf countries and South-East Asia have to be noticed by our policy-makers as an effort at encircling India. Therefore, we cannot overlook these facts of life. Management of foreign policy is not just management of bilateral relations between several countries or between one another. In pursuing the policy of non-alignment and peace India must re-activate its own role because while we are entitled to look after the interests of our security and for that we have to have our forces in trim condition and also develop limited capability in dealing with the situation, in defending our sovereignty, we cannot forget the fact that our basic aim, the pursuit of which cannot be forgotten, is the pursuit of peace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will just conclude.

So, I would like to invite the attention of the Foreign Minister that we have to take a more vigorous involvement—we have to have a more vigorous involvement—in the disarmament negotiations as well as discussions as in the past during the 'fifties under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Krishna Menon. I would like to tell him, a very great friend of India like Prof. Myrdal San Mc Brido had told me "We are rather sorry, that while India talks of being interested, it is not the same interest which they were showing earlier in disarmament, whether in the United Nations or elsewhere." I hope that therefore you would correct this during the next United Nations special session on disarmament, and it would also be a good idea if the Prime Minister can herself lend her presence in this Conference so that the world would notice India's efforts in this direction. So, it will also give a global dimension to our foreign policy and if we keep these intiative with ourselves while remaining firmly and depend on our own security interests in pursuing an anti-imperialist policy So, with these two dimensions both global and regional, which concern our security. I will conclude.

I would like the Foreign Minister to have a look at the present situation in

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Central America and speak in defence as President Mitterand has done, in defence of the freedom fighters, the great freedom fighters of Nicaragua whose freedom is in peril today as well as El Salvador, whether it is in our neighbourhood or far away as in the case of Latin America. But this is a shrinking world, where interests are involved and the future of humanity and freedom if they are involved in anyway, we cannot remain silent spectators. I hope the Foreign Minister will also think of the continuing aggression of Angola, opening assisted by the United States and their interests and also recognise the Government of POLISARIO, which we should have friendly retions with. Above all, there is a lot of talk on limited war and 'clean' bombs. The very word 'clean' should not confuse us. Whether it has any domestic connotations I do not know. But whatever it may be, we should not allow ourselves to be mised by this word 'clan'. We should continue to express ourselves strongly against the dangers of a limited war, nuclear intervention and so called 'clean' bombs.

I know that the Foreign Minister has a sense of history and understanding of the forces at work besides geography. He has also a competent and hard-working team in the Ministry as well as in our various missions abroad. I am not one of thise Members of Parliament who would say that our officers abroad do not do any work. They are doing a commendable job. If some of us who happened to go abroad did not receive sufficient attention, we should not find fault with them. My experience has been that their services are always available. But there are problems, as Mr. Chandrajit Yadav talked about, in Libya and in Gulf countries. If you go to some of our missions—I am sure, you have—you should also talk to the people. There are hardly any facilities. I hope, he will use his good offices with the Finance Minister. It is not merely enough that the Finance Minister takes personal interest in it. He will have to pull up everyone else, from Section Officers downwards. The business of conducting diplomacy in pursuit of our national interest is an expensive business and Parliament shall not grudge that. But the opportunity should not be given to the Section Officers of the Finance Ministry to decide what should be done. So, it is a matter which you have to take up. Whether it be the matter of allowance for the foreign office, buying our own premises, whatever is necessary, within our capacity that should be done.

I have said earlier that he has understanding of historical forces at work I only hope that some of his colleagues will not cause embarrassment to him by making various pronouncements about things which they need not, as in the recent case in this House itself about great forces . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Hitler!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have reminded me about that also. It will only cause embarrassment to him.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I am glad to say that from both sides of the House, unanimous support has been extended to our foreign policy. If you refer to the sypeeches of our President and also the Annual Report for the year 1981-82, it is quite obvious that we are living in a world of insecurity. Therefore, the question arises: what is the role that is required to be played by India in this? If you refer to the Anuaal Report, it has been very clearly stated that the epicentre of world tension has shifted from Europe to Asia. This is a serious warning to those who live in this region. I am sure, we all appreciate the positive and decisive action taken by the Government towards this end.

I have four neigbouring countries in my mind, with whom, according to me, relations have to be strengthened, reviewed and re-inforced.

A lot is spoken about Pakistan and our relations with it. Our Prime Minister has said that war or no war, we are not going to embark on a destructive warpath towards Pakistan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Pact or no-Pact.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Yes, thank you.

But the question is where we should go from here. How can we build up good relations with Pakistan? It is said: love thy neighbour like thyself. May be, for psychological, political or economic reasons, they have a fear psychosis. What are we doing in order to reduce the fear complex of Pakistan? Here I have a small suggestion to make. If necessary, we must go out of our way to create a climate for better relations with Pakistan. In this context, I would request the hon. Minister to review the existing visa formality with Pakistan. I am told that according to the existing rule only blood relatives can visit Pakistan. If we relax that and allow more exchange of persons, that will do us a lot of good.

Chapter I of the Report begins with Afghanistan. Now things have improved a lot in Afghanistan. Naturally, the question comes up: what is the next step? Chapter I begins:

> "India endeavoured its utmost to assist in the political settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of the preservation of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan."

Therefore, naturally those who live around this region would put forward the simple question: what more can India do in this matter? I wish the hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister to take up this issue further and see that cordial relationship is built up in that area. If there are foreign troops, they have to be withdrawn.

Similarly, in the region of Bhutan, Burma and Nepal our endeavours have to be extended. Unless we build up better relations in this region, as pointed out in this Report, this epicentre of world tension may explode. So these are the regions which require special attention.

If you look a little more down the South, the position of Sri Lanka also requires immediate attention of this Government. It is a part which cannot be neglected. There is a new threat in this region which should be faced by the non-aligned forces. I wish a proper, assertive, alert action is taken towards this end in this part.

In Chapter XIV of the Report it is mentioned that so far as the issue of passport is concerned, the revenue is Rs. 888.93 lakhs and expenditure is Rs. 162.02 lakhs. In other words, the income over expenditure is over Rs. 7 crores. What have the Government done with that money? Are they providing facilities to the existing Regional Passport Offices? So far as the Cochin Passport Office is concerned, I can say from my personal experience that it takes weeks and weeks to get a passport. Enough passport books are not available and there are not enough staff to do the work.

Further, at present the passport application has to be attested by either the MP or MLA. Why cannot the elected representatives of the local bodies also be given that power? According to me, this relaxation in the matter of attestation is called for. Sir, if you refer to the paragraph further down on page 57 you will see that Indians who were stranded abroad were given help. There were 630 destitute Indians also. You just imagine that in foreign countries there are Indian destitutes begging for help from the Foreign Department there. But what disturbs my mind is the fact relating to the 8174 deaths there. Out of 814 cases of death, the claims of compensation in respect of only 114 were settled. What happened to the rest? Who is taking care of them What was the process when death takes place abroad? These are the matters which should be borne in mind by this Ministry.

If you refer to Appendix IX at page 85, you will find that it is stated there as follows:

> "The expenditure mentioned above on Headquarters and Missions and Posts abroad included expenditure on External Publicity programmes and activities which works out to approximately 9 per cent of this Ministry."

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Only 9 per cent of the total expenditure is earmarked for this. That reveals how ill-equipped our foreign Embassies and Missions are. So, this requires further consideration. Unless we give proper staff, facilities and publicity, how can we build up an image of India abroad? This requires immediate consideration. The total demand of this Ministry is for Rs. 16, 442.25 lakhs. That means about Rs. 155 crores. Out of that, only 9 per cent is earmarked for this. (*Interruptions*). It is a very poor and paltry sum. It is not worth mentioning in this House. Any way these are the matters which require immediate attention. As I have said earlier, our foreign policy cannot be viewed as a policy isolated from the national policy. This should synchronise with our objecttive to have world peace, and once again I congratulate the Minister and the Government for taking these constructive steps towards peace, security and tranquility around the world especially around our-region.

With these words, I support the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, my name was there in the list yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Too many names are here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yesterday I was to be called. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav told me that after two speakers my name will come. But now so many speakers have spoken. Now my name has gone down in the list. It is a serious thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It has been transferred to discussion on levy sugar.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Kindly see if my name is there. (*Interruptions*) This is not proper. How is it being shifted?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा और मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि कम से कम यह अपने मन्त्रित्वकाल में यू०एन०ओ० की भाषा में हिन्दी का इन्टरप्रीटेशन शामिल करवा दें। और मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न किया था जिसका जवाब आया कि ऐसा करने में कुछ करोड़ रु० का खर्चा है। तो देश के आत्म-सम्मान के लिये, जहां दूसरे मुल्कों की भाषा चलती है, अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को भी वहां रखवाना चाहिये चाहे उसके लिये आपको 2 करोड़ नहीं और अधिक करोड़ रु० भी खर्च करना पड़े। जब इतना डिफेंस पर खर्चा कर रहे हैं, दूसरी चीजों पर खर्चा कर रहे हैं, आज जो हथियार मंगाते हैं दो दिन के बाद वह आउट डेटेड हो जाते हैं, तो उस पर करोड़ों रु० खर्च करते हैं, तो अपने मुल्क की भाषा के ऊपर जिससे वह यू०एन०ओ० में एक स्थान ग्रहण करे उसके लिये चाहे जितना खर्च करना पडे मंत्री महोदय इसको करें। और जब आप करेंगे तो उसका एक दूसरा इम्पैक्ट होगा। दूसरे लोग आपके स्थान पर आ कर हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में करेंगे तो उसका वह महत्व नहीं होगा जितना उसका होगा जो आप कर के जायेंगे।

जहां तक विदेश मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, विदेश नीति का जो आधार है, उसके दो मुख्य आधार हैं। एक आधार है कि हमारे पास भौतिक सामग्री कितनी है? हमारे पास साज-सामान, हथियार और लड़ाकू विमान, व ताकत कितनी है? तो एक हमारे पास भौतिक ताकत है, दूसरा विचार की ताकत होती है। तो हमारे पास वैचारिक शक्ति कितनी है?

इसका एक्सपेरीमेंट हमने आजादी से पहले किया था । उस समय हमारे पास हथियार नहीं थे अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए । छुटपुट तरीके से लोग लड़ते थे, लेकिन हमने वैचारिक क्रांति को इतना तीव्र कर दिया कि अंग्रेजों को झख मार कर इस देश को छोड़ना पड़ा। उस दृष्टिकोण से भी एनेलाइन करें कि आपके पास पूरे वर्ल्ड को मोबिलाइज करने के लिए क्या हथियार है ? भौतिक हथियार की शक्ति के सहारे भी अपने को कायम कर सकते हैं । आज हम क्या उस स्थिति में हैं कि इस वैचारिक क्रांति को पूरे संसार में फैला सकें ?

तीन तरह के विचार काम कर रहे हैं। एक पूंजीवादी मुल्क हैं जो अपने विचार को फैला रहे हैं पूरे संसार में, दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री हैं जो अपने विचार को फैलाने का काम कर रहे हैं । तीसरा नया पेट्रो डालर वाला मामला आ गया है, कुछ मुस्लिम कंट्रीज हैं उन्होंने भी अपने तरीके से अपने विचार को रखना शुरू कर दिया है । लेकिन क्या हमारे पास भी अपना कोई विचार है ? जो आपका विचार है, वह दिनों-दिन सशक्त होता जा रहा है या महत्वहीन होता जा रहा है, यह विचारने का मुद्दा है ।

अभी तक वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में हमने जो रास्ता अपनाया है, उसमें मेरी समझ में गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । जैसा कि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा है कि आज हथियारों की होड़ लगी हुई है, और यह होड़ इतनी लगी हुई है कि आज पूरी मानवता का अस्तित्व ही खतरे में पड़ गया है । अगर यही हालत रही, तो कुछ दिन के बाद ऐसा होगा कि या तो इन्सान लड़ाई को समाप्त कर देगा या लड़ाई इन्सान को समाप्त कर देगी । दो ही रास्ते हैं या तो हम इस लड़ाई को खत्म कर दें अगर हम यह नहीं करेंगे तो लड़ाई पूरे मानवता को खत्म कर देगी ।

हमारे चारों तरफ की जो स्थिति है, जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनमें हथियारों की होड़ लगी हुई है । लगता है कि हम चारों तरफ से घिर चुके हैं । आपके बगल में पाकिस्तान का मामला है, पाकिस्तान के बगल में अफगानिस्तान का मामला है । दो दिन पहले बंगला देश में मिलिट्री ने टेक-ओवर कर लिया, उधर नेपाल का मामला है । तो बंगलादेश, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान चारों की परिस्थिति को आप देखें तो स्थिति भयावह ही है और इसी स्थिति में हमको निर्णय करना है । हिन्द महासागर के सम्बन्ध में, पता नहीं हमारे कौन सी साथी बोल रहे थे, हमें एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि जब हम किसी चीज पर नान-एलाईमेंट की बात करते हैं, तटस्थता और गुट-निरपेक्षता की बात करते हैं तो हमको देखना चाहिए कि गुट-निरपेक्षता क्या है । रंगा साहब यहां बैठे हैं, हमको कोई दो थप्पड़ मार रहा है और हम बैठे हैं तो रंगा साहब कह रहे हैं कि हम गुट-निरपेक्ष हैं । आखिर गुट-निरपेक्षता का क्या मतलब है ? भारत ने काश्मीर के सवाल को उठाया था बंगलादेश के सवाल को उठाया था । कितने देशों ने हमारा साथ दिया ? तो फिर गुट-निरपेक्षता का क्या मतलब है ।

हिन्द महासागर में दोनों महाशक्तियों की होड़ चल रही है । एक तरफ अमरीका ने जिएगो-गार्सिया में अपना सैनिक अड्डा बनाया है और सऊदी अरब, केन्या, सोमालिया और मिश्र में उसका प्रभाव है, और दूसरी तरफ दक्षिण यमन इथियोपिया, एडन और अफीका के कई

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

भागों में रूस का प्रभाव है । इसका परिणाम किसको भुगतना पड़ेगा—, हमको, और दूसरे देशों को भी भुगतना पड़ सकता है ।

पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान की बहुत चर्चा हो रही है । हम पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा मिलिटरी एड देने की निन्दा कर रहे हैं, और करनी चाहिए । लेकिन अफगानिस्तान के मामले में हमारी क्या पालिसी है ? यह सही है कि रूस हमारा मित्र राष्ट्र है । दुर्दिन में, जोखिम के समय, उसने हमारा साथ दिया है । लेकिन क्या हम दबी जुबान से भी सही बात नहीं कह सकते इसमें दोस्ती के लिए कहाँ खतरा उत्पन्न होता है? क्या हमारी नीति यह है कि हम एक को दोस्त बनाएं और दूसरे को दुश्मन बना लें ? दोस्ती का आधार क्या है ? इटली में पीसा का मीनार है--लीनिंग टावर आफ पीसा । उसकी तरह हम भी झुक रहे हैं—कभी इधर झुकते हैं और कभी उधर झुकते हैं ?

मेरे जैसा आदमी तो यह सोचता है कि हमारे लिए दोनों पावर्ज खतरनाक है हमें तो जज करना होगा कि हमारा नेशनल इन्ट्रस्ट क्या । डिफेंस की डिमांड्स पर बोलते हुए भी मैंने कहा था कि हमारे सामने हमेशा अपना राष्ट्रीय हित होना चाहिए । यदि राष्ट्रीय हित के मुद्दों पर रूस हमारा साथ दे रहा है, तो जम कर उससे सहायता लीजिए, जितनी प्रशंसा करना चाहते हैं, कीजिए । लेकिन अगर किसी दिन हमारे राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर कोई दूसरा मुल्क हमारी सहायता करे, तो क्या हम रूस से दुश्मनी कर लेंगे ? यह क्या नीति है ? यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि आज हम रशा से दोस्ती कर रहे हैं, तो कल हम अमरीका से दोस्ती कर लें और रशा को कह दें कि आप हमारे दुश्मन हैं । इस नीति को छोड़ना चाहिए

हमारे बगल में चीन है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि कुछ दिनों से उसने कोई वितेंडाबाद उत्पन्न नहीं किया है । लेकिन हमें समझ लेना चाहिए कि आप राजनीति करते हैं और वह भी राजनीति करता है वह एक विस्तार वादी नीति चला रहा है । आपको मान कर चलना पड़ेगा कि उसकी प्रतिस्पर्द्धा और होड़ रहेगी । लेकिन उसके बावजूद आपको उसके साथ समझौता करना पड़ेगा, अंन्डरस्टेंडिंग करनी पड़ेगी ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) बहुत अच्छे ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कौटिल्य ने, चाणक्य ने, अर्थ-शास्त्र में कहा था कि जो राजा पड़ौसियों द्वारा विश्वासघात किए जाने की शिकायत करता है, वह सर्वथा अयोग्य है । हम अपनी रण-नीति तय करें और दूसरे देश अपनी रणनीति तय करेंगे ।

कुछ दिन पहले मैंने कहा था कि जब हम लोगों की सरकार थी, तो सब पड़ौसी देशों के साथ हमारा रिश्ता अच्छा था । लेकिन आज हमको सब दोस्त दुश्मन नजर आते हैं ।

पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे दो तीन बार युद्ध हो चुके हैं । 1947 में एक साल तक युद्ध चला । पता नहीं युद्ध-विराम क्यों हो गया । उसके क्या कारण थे ? क्या सरकार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव पड़ा था नेतृत्व की कमजोरी रही, और वह क्यों रही ? जब हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी मिली, तो दुर्भाग्य से हमें लिमिटेड इंडिपेंडेंस मिली । जन्म के साथ ही काश्मीर का मुद्दा जुड़ गया । 1947 में हम उस मुद्दे को हटा सकते थे लेकिन हम उसको यू एन ओ में ले गए । फिर उसके बाद 1965 में युद्ध हुआ 1965 का युद्ध

इसलिए हुआ कि 1962 में युद्ध के बाद दिमाग में यह बात आ गई थी कि हिन्दुस्तान का पारल डाउन हो गया है। कुछ दूसरे कारण भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन एक कारण यह था जिसके कारण भारत के विरुद्ध युद्ध किया गया । इसलिए आपको इस बारे में ठंडे से सोचना पड़ेगा और इसका ठीक से पोस्ट मार्टम करना पड़ेगा ।

इसी तरह से आप देखिए कि तत्कालीन चीन के प्रधान मंत्री श्री चाऊ एन लाई के साथ क्या हो रहा था और 1962 में क्या हो गया ? 1962 में चीन ने भारत पर हमला कर दिया और वर्ल्ड में अपना तीसरा स्थान कायम कर लिया । दूसरी ओर हम अभी भी कंगाल मुल्क बने हुए हैं । बंगलादेश पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका जैसे कंगाल मुल्कों में हम भी शामिल हो गए । (व्यवधान)

इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि जो हमारे पड़ौसी राष्ट्र हैं उनके साथ हमें अपने सम्बन्ध बनाने चाहिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपके पास वायस नहीं है या आपके पास शक्ति नहीं है । लेकिन जो हमारे छोटे छोटे पड़ौसी राष्ट्र हैं उनके साथ जब तक आप मित्रता स्थापित नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप कोई शक्ति नहीं बन सकते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में आपस में झगड़ा होता रहेगा और दोनों सुपर पावर्स अपना काम करती रहेंगी । इसलिए अगर आपको कोई शक्ति बनना है तो पहले घर के झगड़ों को समाप्त कीजिए । अगर घर में आग लगती है तो मामला बहुत बिगड़ जाता है । (व्यवधान) इन्टर्नल मामले से मेरा मतलब है जो हमारा पूर्वोत्तर भाग है असम है नागालैंड है मिजोरम है या मनीपुर है। नागालैंड में तो परमानेन्ट डिस्टरबेंस चलता है और अब मिजोरम में भी वही होने जा रहा है मनीपुर में भी वही होने जा रहा है असम की समस्या अभी तक साल्व नहीं हो पाई है । खालिस्तान का मामला भी बढ़ता जा रहा है । क्या आप समझते हैं कि विदेश नीति पर इन बातों का असर नहीं पड़ेगा ? जरूर पड़ेगा । आप इसको केवल घरेलू मामला ही मत समझिये । आप अपने पड़ौसी देशों की ओर देखिए उनमें से ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जोकि आपके दोस्त हो सकते हैं । इस प्रकार से ही आप विस्तारवादी नीति को रोकने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे । इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जो हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हैं वे हमारे ऊपर क्यों लांछन लगाते हैं— इसको आप सोचिए । अमरीका के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाए तो ठीक है रूस के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाए तो भी ठीक है लेकिन हमारे ऊपर भी उनको विश्वास क्यों नहीं है ? वे क्यों नहीं सोचते यक हिन्दुस्तान उनका दोस्त है ? आप पाकिस्तान को विश्वास दिलाइये और कहिए कि आप अमरीका को छोड़िए । तुम्हारे ऊपर अगर कोई युद्ध होगा तो हिन्दुस्तान तुम्हारे साथ रहेगा । लेकिन आपने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया । आपको पाकिस्तान से ऐसा कहना चाहिए क्योंकि आप बड़े भाई हैं। ठीक है अगर वह नहीं मानता है तो न माने। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप अपनी जमीन को छोड़ दीजिए एक-एक इंच जमीन जो पाकिस्तान या चीन के कब्जे में है उसको जब तक भारत सरकार वापिस न ले ले तब तक चैन न ले । यह सब तो होना चाहिए लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि दूसरी ओर आप कोई प्रयास ही न करें । आज हिन्दुस्तान में विभिन्न पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उनमें आपस में कंट्राडिक्शन्स हैं लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मामले भी हैं जिनमें हम सभी एक हैं । जहां तक राष्ट्रीयता की बात है हम सभी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

एक हैं । उसी तरह से चाइना और पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा जमीन-जायदाद का झगड़ा चलेगा हम कोई काम्प्रोमाइज करने वाले नहीं हैं लेकिन जो हमारे पड़ौसी देश हैं उनको यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए कि उनके ऊपर कोई बाहरी शक्ति हमला करेगी तो कम से कम भारत एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो आगे बढ़ कर उनकी मदद करने के लिए आएगा । लेकिन यहां तो हमारे सामने प्रश्नवाचक लगा हुआ है ।.हम भी पार्टी बन जाते हैं। इस के लिये हमारे दूतावास क्या करते हैं ? विदेशों में जनमत तैयार क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? हम लोग बहुत से मुल्कों में गये जहां साइन-बोर्ड तक गायब हो जाता है । विभिन्न देशों में जो दूतावास होते हैं उन का कर्त्तव्य पब्लिक-ओपीनियन फार्म करना होता है लेकिन हमारे यहां क्या होता है ? हमारे यहां नान-एलाइण्ड देशों का सम्मेलन हुआ, उसमें दो ईशूज उठाए गये थे और दोनों ही ईसूज पर हमें अपने ड्राफ्ट को अमेण्ड करना पड़ा । हमारे ही घर में गुट-निरपेक्ष राज्यों का सम्मेलन हुआ लेकिन यहां भी हम अपनी गुटनिर्पेक्षता की नीति को लागू नहीं कर सके, अमेण्ड करते हैं । आप को याद होगा—अफगानिस्तान और कम्पूचिया का मामला था । हालांकि हम कम्पूचिया के लिए तैयार हैं कि रिकगनीशन होना चाहिए और उस को मिला भी लेकिन आप को अपने ही ड्राफ्ट को अमेण्ड करना पड़ा; जब कि हम अपने को गुटनिर्पेक्ष देशों का लीडर कहते हैं...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : अकेले पड़ गये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अकेले तो आल इण्डिया इस्टीचूट के मामले में हो गया । इस लिए, सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा—डा० लोहिया ने कहा था—

"We should not be an alternative broken of the two Power Blocs."

इसलिए नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट को सामने रखिए, अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को, राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता को, राष्ट्रीय आइडियोलाजी को सामने रख कर काम कीजिए । मुझ को खुशी है—आज आप के साथ रशिया है या मान लीजिए—चाइना हो, जो भी प्रगतिशील शक्तियां साथ देती हैं, वह अच्छी चीज है लेकिन हम को भूत की अनुभूति से जो भविष्य का रास्ता है उस की तय करने के लिए नीति निश्चित करनी चाहिए ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी लन्दन गईं, वहां पर "फेस्टीवल आफ इंण्डिया" मनाया गया है, उस से भारत का क्या नाम ऊंचा हो रहा है ? प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ सकती है, रोज टेलीविजन पर आ रहा है । लेकिन हम आई एम० एफ० से लोन ले रहे हैं, कर्जदार हैं, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ नहीं हो रही है और विदेश में हम फैस्टीवल मना रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं कहता हूं—आप आर्थिक मोर्चे को सुदृढ़ कीजिए, आर्थिक पैमाने को सुदृढ़ कीजिए, जब हम आर्थिक जगत र सुदृढ़ हो जायेंगे तब हम संसार के सामने अपना सिर ऊंचा कर के चल सकेंगे । हमारा जो आन्तरिक मामला है उस को सुदृढ़ कीजिए, पड़ौसी राष्ट्रों के साथ आप मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाइये, मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाने के साथ साथ नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट को सामने रख कर अपनी रण-नीति तय कीजिए । धन्यवाद ।

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, I have been waiting, I was assured by Shri Chandrajit Yadav that I am the second to speak today. What happened to it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister of External Affairs will speak at 4.00 O' Clock.

Opposition leaders have 12 or 10 minutes each. I am, therefore, giving a chance to them.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN Adoor): We find that the international situation is extremely serious. All of us agree on that point.

But the main question in the context of the present international situation is the question of war and peace.

The future of the entire mankind is in danger. The world is on the brink of a thermo-nuclear holocaust.

The primary responsibility for this dangerous situation should be borne by the United States of America. It has been following a policy of imperialistic aggression; particularly under President Reagan's leadership, the United States has unleashed a policy of open confrontation with the USSR and a policy of arms race and open threat to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America; it has also entered into military alliances with South Africa and Israel and has also supplied, in a massive way, sophisticated military weapons to our own neighbour, Pakistan; it has embarked upon a policy of building military bases in the Indian Ocean. All these have contributed to this very dangerous situation.

Apart from this, today we see that, wherever people are fighting national liberation struggles with their own blood for national independence, America has chosen to oppose them as we see in El Salvador and other Latin American countries. It has openly threatened to intervene in Nicaragua. It has also openly threatened Cuba and other independent progressive Latin American countries. In Africa we find that it has shamelessly entered into an agreement with South Africa; they are thus indirectly helping South Africa to launch aggression on newly independent countries like Angola. The policy of the United States under President Reagan is one of open aggression and open confrontation with the USSR. They do not even care to consider the peace proposals made by President Brezhnev from time to time; the latest example is, that the proposal of withdrawal of S.S. 20 missiles from the western part of the Soviet Union was rejected by the Reagan Administration without even considering the proposal.

Therefore, today we are confronted with a situation where, due to the mad policy pursude by the United States under the leadership and guidance of Mr. Reagan, the world is at the brink of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe. At this juncture when the whole of the mankind's future is in danger, when peace is threatened and the threat of a thermo-nuclear holocaust is facing the entire world, it is the responsibility of countries like India which has, in the past, raised its voice against war and aggression, it is the responsibility of the Government of India, to come out more and more in favour of peace, in favour of the forces of peace and against the aggressive policies of the U.S.A. It is not a question of our being accused as pro-Soviet or anti-U.S. It is a question of preservation of mankind and its culture, reservation of the entire humanity. Therefore, the Government of India should come forward in a little more fortnight manner on issues like war and peace, and in this context—India should support the latest proposals made by President Brezhnev.

Coming to our own region, the report of the Ministry has very rightly pointed out that our security environments have deteriorated thereby bringing a serious threat to our own independence and national integrity. Why is it that such a situation has arisen? It is because of the United States deliberated policy of bringing pressure on India and threatening India. USA has never liked India pursuing a policy of peace and nonalignment, India pursu-

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

ing an independent policy in the international affairs, India helping the national liberation movements, India raising its voice in favour of those who are fighting for their liberation and India taking up an anti-colonial stance against the neo-colonial forces. It has never liked it. Therefore, America to-day is not only following a policy of the so called containment of the Soviet Union but also containment of the third world countries like India which are following an independent policy of peace and non-alignment. Therefore, by arming Pakistan in a massive manner, they went to disturb our national economy and put more burden on our national economy and in order to relieve this strain on national economy, they expect us to go to them and other western countries either through the governments or through various international financial institutions like IMF for loans so that our dependence on western countries can continue. To that extent our attempt to build up a self-reliant national economy suffers. Therefore, here also it is against the United States that we have to continue our struggle. It is not merely Pakistan we have to deal with Pakistan, as several hon. Members have pointed out, is only a client state. It is the United States which is our main enemy in this region. Therefore, this fact has to be borne in mind while working out our policy in relation to our region..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken ten minutes. I am trying to accommodate all the Opposition Members and I am not calling the Congress Members. Please conclude now.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Now, Sir, It was again the United States which has sabotaged the planned conference to convert Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This Conference was to be held in 1981 in Colombo.

The United States sabotaged it. Since I have no time I do not want to go into details. I would like to make a firm request to the hon. Minister that we should pursue our efforts to see that the Conference on the Indian Ocean is convened irrespective of whether the U.S. participates or not (*Interruptions*). If we allow this statement to continue, then in the near future, we are not going to convene and also it is not possible to convene—the Conference. At least the littoral States should be mobilised to fight against the military build-up in the Indian Ocean.

The next point which I want to make is that we should come out—I am very happy that the Government of India had been taking steps—to take effective steps in support of the national liberation movement in Africa and other continents. I think that the time has now come when some more effective steps have to be taken. In this respect effective assistance has to be given to the people who are struggling in Namibia and in South Africa for independence and against the hated policy of Aparthied. We should also come out against any sort of interference in El Salvador or in Nicaragua and other areas, and in the Carribean areas in Latin America. I am concluding now. Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to pay a little more attention to the problems of our immigrant workers in the Gulf countries. I do not want to go into details. There are so many complaints that we Kerala Members of Parliament, get from time to time. The Complaints are about the ill-treatment including police torture, forced labour etc., etc. (*Interruptions*). Touts are also responsible. Whoever is responsible should be dealt with and the problems should be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy. You take only five minutes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): All right, Sir, I shall take only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, the report submitted to the Parliament by the External Affairs Minister is a brilliant one. Throughout his scholastic career, he was first in first without touching the text book. He stood first in the University. (*Interruptions*). I want to speak about one thing. That is about our offering a No-war pact. It was Pakistan which attacked India four times and so it is for them to

declare a No-War Pact. Why should we come into the picture? There is no need for India to say that we are not going to wage a war with Pakistan. We never attacked Pakistan. As a matter of fact, we were forced to defend ourselves. That is one thing.

1554 (Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

15.54 hrs.

Regarding the issue of passports, just now an hon. Member said something. 13,53,561 passports were issued in one year. This is more than double that of the previous record. Quickest work was done by our regional passport officers and other officers. The External Affairs Ministry has become an economic ministry. Many of our people are allowed to go to foreign countries under proper scrutiny and proper agreement. Our Missions are helping these people very much. Our country is getting Rs. 2,500 to 3,000 crores of money every year. I want the External Affairs Minister to see that further markets are explored for our people and they are sent there. The people who are idle here are earning lot of money and bringing to our country valuable foreign exchange.

Regarding our missions abroad, Sir, there is mis-conception that these people are enjoying a lot. Out of Rs. 29,000 crores of our budget only Rs. 188 crores are earmarked for external affairs. That includes the assistance to Bhutan, Nepal and other countries. Actually the amount left with the Government for missions abroad is not even Rs. 63 crores. Within that Rs. 63 crores so many missions are being run. I request the External Affairs Minister to increase this budget to some extent and at least make it Rs. 100 crores.

Sir, last year I requested the hon. Minister to provide educational facilities to the children of our people and he has been kind enough to do it. Some more facilities are required and, I hope, the hon. Minister will do it during this period.

Sir, our passport offices have earned Rs. 13 crores this year. It is not a small amount. I want more hands should be given to the passport offices for early issue of passports so that people may not fall in the hands of anti-social elements and unnecessarily pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. The hon. Minister has given powers to the MLAs and MPs in respect of passports and that is enough and it has enhanced the prestige of MLAs and MPs.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members who have spoken about the conduct of our foreign policy have by and large taken either pro-Soviet line or anti-Soviet line and some of the hon. Members who took a vow to take up pro-Indian line also took either of these lines. Sir, Indian foreign policy issues had to be received from the standpoint of India's national interests structured around three concentric circles of environmental priorities. They are:

1. Internal progress;
2. Regional stability; and
3. Global peace and equitable pattern of relationship' between powerful and under-privileged States. India's foreign policy is evolved out of the attitudes adopted in pre-Independence days in which anti-colonialism and anti-fascism had the pride of place, which stood for freedom for all people and peace and progress for entire humanity.

Fortunately, no less a person than Jawahar Lal Nehru, a personality of world stature, moulded and shaped our foreign policy after Independence. He propounded the philosophy of non-alignment and burst forth vigorously in the international arena. At Bandung in 1955, when Asia and Africa proudly took their seat on the world stage, Nehru was a key figure, respected and looked up to for guidance. Afro-Asian countries had around 1955 come to think of him as 'the sculptor of the ethics of our part of world'. India's contribution to the cease-fire in Korea, its efforts to put out the flames of war in Indo-China, its insistence on the rightful position of Peoples' Republic of China in the world community, its principled espousal of Afro-Asian freedom and campaign for disarmament, and for the banning of nuclear weapons had brought it considerable respect in international affairs.

India stood at the very pinnacle of prestige and blory during Nehru's days.

Sir, I am worried about the steady drift away from our avowed objective of not

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

aligning with either of the power blocs. We have lost our initiative and vigorous thrust in the international affairs. We have become rudderless boats capable of being carried away in currents and cross-currents. Our foreign policy is now vague, inchoate and groping.

Sir, the relevance of non-alignment in the context of (a) the mad armament race and (b) the super-power rivalry and confrontation in various theatres of the world, is much more imperative then ever before.

USA has once again embarked upon Dulles type—MacArthian policy, a pre-Vietnam type policy. USSR also is following the same pattern like USA. They are also building up strategic military allies as witnessed to our distress and dismay in (i) Afghanistan, (ii) Poland and (iii) Kampuchea. Gradually this super-power confrontation has created a grave situation—from the situation of cold war they are heading towards hot war. The war may be fought by proxy but it would be disastrous and bring about near annihilation of the major part of the world and its population as per 1980 United Nations Committee on Disarmament Report. Under the circumstances, vigorous implementation of the policy of *genuine* non-alignment is the need of the hour.

We enjoyed the moral authority. The moral posture of Mahatma Gandhi's India should have been uppermost in our policy projection; but unfortunately, our policy projection has become subservient to the brute military force of super powers— as witnessed in the case of Afghanistan.

In December 1980, in the Conference of Non-aligned Foreign Ministers, about 100 non-aligned countries pressurised India to sign a communique that the Soviet troops shoul dwithdraw from Afghanistan. At last at 3 a.m. grudgingly India signed. By this, we lost the trust of the majority of the non-aligned countries.

Recently, when the United Nations Human Rights Conference held in February 1982 on the problem of military rule in Poland, when there was a resolution condemning military rule in Poland, it was India along with six Socialist countries and USSR voted against the resolution—which was carried by 19 votes to 13. India was one among those who opposed it. Countries like Pakistan ruled by military dictators did not participate in the voting. Many non-aligned countries like Cyprus and Jordan, abstained. India could have abstained.

This trend of drift, deviation and deterioration from our enunciated ideals of non-alignment continues down the precipice.

We supported the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea. 18 Divisions of the Vietnamese troops helped by USSR marched into Phnom Penh and within the twinkling of an eye they threw out the Pol Pot Government and put in the saddle Heng Samrin, an agent of Vietnamese and Soviet. But as soon as Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power, she recognised the Heng Smarin Government. These are the instances which show and exhibit the tilt to the super powers in our policy. The golden principle that we have accepted for recognising a Government is, whether that Government is in effective control of the area. If that Government is not in effective control of the area, we do not accept and recognise that Government. That is the established principle, but we gave a go-by to that principle also.

Now, this tilt is disastrous for maintaining true genuine non-alignment principle and the non-aligned countries have lost trust in India.

I would now go to the question of disarmament. During the last three years, expenditure on armament has risen from 350 billion dollars to more than 500 billion dollars. Where the military expenditure has gone up, the official Development Agency (ODA) has gone down from 0.35 to 0.32 of the GNP of the developed countries to the developing countries. About ten years before, these developed countries promised to give to teh developing countries 0.7 per cent of their GNP towards aid and assistance to

the developing countries, but instead of reaching the target set ten years back, it is going down and is reduced to less than half. This results in the widening of the gap between the rich and poor countries.

In 1978, the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, originally an official conference, was attended by the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. That shows what priority India gave to disarmament. He gave a ten-point charter and made an appeal to do away with nuclear weapons completely. Though the voice of India was feeble, the moral force was very firm. Thereafter, as many as twenty five Prime Ministers participated in the Disarmament Conference. There was an awakening in the world to do away with nuclear weapons and put a stop to the made race of armament. At that time in Vienna, there was the SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty); Brezhnev and Carter met and signed a treaty on limited use of nuclear weapons. The effect of disarmament could be seen; it was visible. That was a great victory for India.

Unfortunately, our Government's role is very timid. Almost no significant move for disarmament has been taken by the present Government. The Government ought to have, the Prime Minister, or the Foreign Minister of India, ought to have called in Gandhi's land a conference of five important leaders such as Brezhnev, Reagan, Thatcher, Mitterand, and the Prime Minister of Canada and confronted them with a document to sign a peace treaty, on the basis of stopping further increase in nuclear arms, gradual destruction of them, and decreasing conventional weapons.

In 1960, during the cold war period, Nehru and Nasser took similar steps when there was a fear of war between East and West Germany. Why not take that initiative now? India cannot do so, because it itself believes in armament race by buying 150 Mirages from U.S. S.R..... (*Interruptions*). I am not speaking on the dotted lines. We must take up the initiative; that is what I would like to impress on the Foreign Minister.

Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would like to dwell only on a few more important points.

After this Government took over, relations with our neighbours have deteriorated. The drift, deviation and deterioration, and dragging of feet from our basic established norms, when it comes to dealing with Pakistan is more visible. Sir, our Government has a foreign policy and a Pakistan Policy. Instead of bridging the chasm of misunderstanding, we stubbornly refused to appreciate realities in the entirely changed context, with the external presence on our sub-continent.

The occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, their bombing the freedom fighters, using the poisonous gas, did not evoke any response from our Government in the initial stages. What a contrast! Nehru had at that time thundered when Suez Canal was attacked. But how do we expect Bunny the rabit to roar like Leo the lion? Pakistan was looking to India when Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan. Will India, our big brother, stand by us in case of attack on Pakistan? Common man in the street in Karachi, Islamabad an dLahore was asking this questions. It was a psychological moment.

I asked the Hon. Minister at that time when the Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan whether we are prepared to make the statement that if Pakistan is attacked, India would stand by it. But, Sir, the Foriegn Minister at that time gave the answer which was most disappointing. It was based on past prejudices, against Pakistan and did not exhibit a clear-cut understanding of the sea-change brought about by the external presence on our sub-continent.

When Shri Morarji Desai stated that India would stand by Pakistan in case of their difficulties, many did not grasp the wisdom behind the stand and went to the extent of doubting his sense of patriotism. Our Government raised hue and cry when Pakistan manoeuvred to get massive arms aid from U.S.A. Our Prime Minister raised the bogey of hovering clouds all over on the horizon.

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

We spoke continuously against Pakistan arming itself to the teeth by U.S.A. with the supply of 3,000 million dollar military and economic aid and transfer of sophisticated weapons systems—the F-16s, the M-60 tanks, the Howitzers, radars and various missiles. This propaganda attack was let loose incessantly and to! one fine morning our External Affairs Minister during his visit to Pakistan agreed and I quote his words:

> "Both sides agreed that each country had the sovereign right to acquire arms for self-defence."

Sir, I am showing the contradiction in the policy. On the one side we are attacking the arms race and on the other side we are agreeing.

Then came General Zia's offer of 'No-war' Pact. We acted in the most immaturish manner when the No-War Pact offer was hurled at us. We successfully fought war with Pakistan, but became non-plussed at the No-war offer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You are taking more than your Party's time.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am concluding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is still in the middle.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, either ask the Hon. Member that he may lay the rest of the speech on the Table of the House, otherwise do not disturb him. Let him speak.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: If my hon. friend wants me to lay this on the Table of the House, I canont oblige him.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am asking the Chair not to disturb you.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: But you should not interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. I will have to call the next person, if you don't conclude.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am merely doing my duty and performing my duty. But if you interrupt, how can I conclude?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying you conclude. I am not interrupting. I am guiding you.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This created a public relation disaster, and General Zia scored over us. Now we have grudgingly accepted the non-aggression pact, and have lost grace and goodwill. Immaturish diplomacy cost us grace and goodwill. If we believed that Zia's intentions were insincere, we would have tested them on a negotiating table, tested them by confronting Mr. Aga Shahi with a draft proposal for non-aggression. On the contrary, when Pakistan was ready with a draft, Government of India told them: "India is not ready with the draft."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I am calling the next Member.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Last point, Sir.

Government of India deliberately precipitated matters to fortify the line of tilt to a Super Power. Mr. Bhagat attacked the military rule in Pakistan.. (*Interruptions*) I give it up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give up everything. Shall I help you?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: As far as our China policy is concerned, I would like to say that we must see that China's return-delegation comes to India, and we carry on the negotiations.

There should be a comprehensive central concept that would enable both the countries to go beyon drhetoric one-upmanship and short-term tactical gains. The challenge of the moment is precisely this, viz. to move out of the ossified ritual into an area of new initiatives that takes into account a total sub-continental concept, strategy and objectives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Shiv Kumar Singh. Next speaker will be Mr. Mehta. The Minister will reply at 4.30 p.m.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में जो आशंका प्रकट की गई है कि भारत ने विगत 20 वर्षों में शांतिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्व का जो ढांचा खड़ा किया है उस के ढह जाने का वातावरण बन गया है, यह आशंका ठीक प्रतीत होती है क्योंकि विश्व में व्याप्त तनाव का केन्द्र बिन्दु भी अब यूरोप से हट कर एशिया में आ गया है । यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेरिका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को एफ-16 विमानों के दिये जाने के कारण, हमारे उपमहाद्वीप में एक गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है । पाकिस्तान यह विमान यह बहाना कर के प्राप्त कर रहा है कि रशिया की फौजें उसके पड़ोस अफगानिस्तान में आ गयी हैं और उस से उसे खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है । आज पाकिस्तान दोनों हाथों से लड्डू बटोरने की कोशिश कर रहा है । एक ओर इस बहाने से वे आधुनिकतम हथियार प्राप्त कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर उसे इनके लिए अपना स्वयं का धन नहीं लगाना पड़ रहा है । वह अरब कन्ट्रीज से पैसा ले कर यह सब कुछ कर रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एफ-16 विमानों का मुख दिल्ली और विशाखापत्तनम आदि नगर होंगे न कि काबुल या ताशकंद ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान में आज एक अराजकता की स्थिति है । जब से 1977 से जिया साहब शासन में आये हैं उनके आने के बाद से यह अराजकता की स्थिति और भी उत्पन्न हो गई है । वहां के युवकों में रोष है । हां के युवकों का संगठन अल जुल्फिकार के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को सफाया किया जा रहा है, उन्हें जेलों में डाला जा रहा है । बेगम नुसरत भुट्टो को नजरबंद कर दिया गया है । इसी तरह बेनजीर भुट्टो को भी जेल में रखा हुआ है । नेशनल एलायंस के अध्यक्ष असगर खां को जेल में बंद किया हुआ है । वहां पर बिलोचिस्तान, पख्तुनिस्तान और सिंध प्रांत जालिम जिया के चुंगल से आजाद होने को तड़फ रहे हैं। उनको शक्ति से दबाया जा रहा है । इस तरह का वातावरण पाकिस्तान में बना हुआ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नोर वार पैक्ट का एक मीठा, सुखद नारा दिया गया है । वह पाकिस्तान की हिन्दुस्तान को दूसरे देशों की नजरों में गिराने की एक चाल है । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे देश में एक बहुत ही सुयोग्य प्रधान मंत्री शासन कर रही है और हमारे विदेश मंत्री जो बहुत लायक हैं । वे बड़ी मुस्तैदी से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर और दुनिया में हो रही हलचल पर दृष्टि रखे हुए हैं । बहुत ही शान्ति और निश्चितता के साथ अपने देश के हितों को देखते हुए काम बढ़ा रहे हैं । अफगानिस्तान पर रूप की फौजें दाखिल होने के समय ही हिन्दुस्तान ने आश्वासन दे दिया था कि वह कंधे से कंधा मिला कर उसके साथ खड़ा रहेंगा । श्री राजदा साहब को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम ने अफगानिस्तान को आर्थिक और तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत होने के लिए हमेशा उसकी मदद की है और जब अफगानिस्तान में रूसी फौजें दाखिल हुई तभी हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने बहुत साफ शब्दों में कहा था कि सीमित संख्या में और सीमित उद्देश्य के लिए और सीमित समय के लिए हैं । श्री राजदा का जो दावा है वह बिल्कुल लचर है । इससे बढ़ कर और कैसे अपनी स्थिति को हम साफ कर सकते थे, और कितने स्पष्ट रूप में सामने रख सकते थे ।

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

आज दुनियां दो धड़ों के बीच में बंटी हुई है। अमरीका और रूस दुनिया को अपने इशारों पर चलाने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि एक निर्गुट देश के रूप में हम आज भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान अमरीका के एक सेवक के रूप में आज है। जिस तरह से और जिस ओर वह उसको इशारा करता है, उस ओर पाकिस्तान आगे बढ़ता है। रूस से हमारे सम्बन्ध मित्रता के सम्बन्ध हैं, सेवक और मास्टर के सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं। भारत आज सभी तरफ से घिर गया है, दक्षिण पूर्व की सीमायें हों, दक्षिण पश्चिम की सीमायें हों और दक्षिण की सीमायें हों सभी तरफ से वह घिरा हुआ है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ताकतें हमारे देश पर जब हम आर्थिक रूप से उठने और दौड़ने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, हमारे कदमों को रोकने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि उनकी इन चालों को हमारे लायक विदेश मंत्री कामयाब नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। आगे भी वह कामयाब नहीं होने देंगे, यह मेरी मेरी आशा है। भारत की असली ताकत भारत के किसान, मजदूर, उद्योगपति और देश का हर आदमी है। जब जब देश पर संकट आया है, सब एक जुट हो कर खड़े हो गए हैं। तीस साल से हमारी विदेश नीति आम राय से, आम सहमति के आधार पर चली है। लेकिन मेरा आरोप है कि आज कुछ विरोधी पक्ष के लोग देश में घूम घूम कर ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और ऐसे शब्द बोल रहे हैं जो रीगन और भुट्टो अपने देश में बोलते थे या बोलते हैं। ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग करके और ऐसे शब्द बोल रहे कर जनता पार्टी के लोग यहां के वातावरण को खराब करने की कोशश कर रहे हैं। इन के इस प्रकार से हमारी सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिये और अपने देश के हितों को सामने रखते हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में से आगे कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ विदेश मंत्रालय की जो मांगें मंत्री महोदय ने पेश की हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

प्रोफेसर अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): हमारी विदेश नीति की दिशा आज से नहीं स्वतंत्रता के बाद से नहीं, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान ही तय हो गई थी, इसके मौलिक आधार क्या हों, इसकी दिशा क्या हो वह तभी निर्धारित हो गया था। तीसरे दशक में जब स्वर्गीय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के विदेश सचिव थे तो उन्होंने भारत की विदेश नीति पर एक मसौदा तैयार किया था जो विदेश नीति की रीढ़ बनी। चूंकि यह विदेश नीति हमारे देश के हितों के अनुकूल थी इस वास्ते इसको हम ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान भी अपनाया औ इसी विदेश नीति से प्रभावित हो कर साम्र ज्यवाद विरोधी और रंगभेद विरोधी नीति पर हम चले। पिछले चार दशकों से हम इसी विदेश नीति पर चलते आ रहे हैं। किन्तु हाल के कार्यकलाप से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जितनी मुस्तैदी दिखानी चाहिये थी और जितनी पहल करनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। फलतः मनोवांछित फल नहीं मिल रहा है। 1981 की विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में इसे स्वीकार भी किया गया है और पेज 1 में लिखा है कि सम्बद्ध देशों की नीतियों और उनकी घोषणाओं से यद्यपि कभी कभी लचीलेपन के संकेत नजर आये लेकिन कोई ठोस प्रगति नहीं हुई। आज भारत की विश्व के रंगमंच पर कोई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका नहीं है। कारण क्या है? हमारी सब को खुश करने की नीति। परिणाम है कि कोई हमसे खुश नहीं है।

हम एक बड़ी जनसंख्या वाले बड़े देश हैं। हमारी एक प्राचीन और सम्पन्न संस्कृति है और वैभवशाली अतीत है। स्वाभाविक है कि हमारे पड़ौसी छोटे राष्ट्र हमारे प्रति अधिक संवेदनाशील होंगे। दक्षिण दक्षिण संवाद में हमने नेपाल को न बुलाकर उनको असंतोष

का पर्याप्त कारण दिया है। हमारा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लम्बा इतिहास है इसलिये स्वतंत्रता के बाद नवोदित और अपेक्षाकृत छोटे देश हमारी ओर आशापूर्ण नजरों से देख रहे थे। किन्तु क्या उनकी यह आशायें पूरी हुई ? क्या हमने वह संतुष्ट हैं। आज हम उनकी अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार खरे नही उतरे। उन्हें हमारी ओर से निराशा ही मिली, खासकर हमारे निकटतम पड़ौसी हमसे असंतुष्ट रहे। यही कारण है कि बांगला देश भी हमसे असंतुष्ट है।

महोदय, राजनीति में कोई स्थायी दोस्त और दुश्मन नहीं होता। दोस्त और दुश्मन की पहचान पारस्परिक हित के आधार पर होती है तथा रक्षा और आर्थिक नीति के आधार पर होती है। डा० लोहिया ने एक बार कहा था कि सफल विदेश नीति और रक्षा नीति के लिये किसी भी देश की दो सीमायें समझी जानी चाहिये---एक अपनी और एक पड़ौसी देश की। पड़ोसी की सीमा पर अगर कोई भी हलचल हो तो हमें सावधान हो कर सजग हो कर उचित कदम उठाना चाहिए।

जब अफगानिस्तान में राजनीतिक सरगर्मी तेज थी हम चुप रहे। पोलैंड के प्रश्न पर भी आरम्भ में हम चुप रहे। और बाद में जो कुछ भी कहा उसका प्रभाव उन लोगों के ऊपर अच्छा नहीं पड़ा जो किसी देश के आन्तरिक मामले में दूसरे देश के हस्तक्षेप का बुनियादी तौर पर विरोध करते रहे हैं।

रिपोर्ट में ईराक के नाभिकीय भट्टी पर इजराइल के हमले की जिस तीव्रता से निन्दा की गई है क्या उसी तरह से पोलैंड और अफगानिस्तान के बारे में आपने कहा है ? आप रिपोर्ट देखें लिखा है : हमने ईराक की नाभिकीय भट्टी पर इजरायली आक्रमण की निर्लज्जता, खुलमखुल्ला हस्तक्षेप और आक्रमण कह कर उसकी सख्त निन्दा की। इजराइल द्वारा गोलनहाट्स के अधिकृत प्रदेश को जबरन अपने क्षेत्र में मिला लेने की अत्यधिक उत्तेजनात्मक और आक्रामक कार्यवाही की भी भारत ने ऐसे ही कठोर शब्दों में निन्दा की। किन्तु पोलैंड के मामले पर हम कहते हैं : "जहां तक पोलैंड की स्थिति का प्रश्न है, भारत ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि भारत किसी भी देश के आन्तरिक मामले में किसी भी तरह के बाहरी हस्तक्षेप के हमेशा विरुद्ध रहा है और आज भी है। हमें इस ओर से आश्वस्त हैं कि पोलैंड की समस्यायें वहां के लोग खुद-ब-खुद सुलझा सकते हैं। आप तुलना कर लें क्या दोनों में एकता है ? इससे हमारी छवि धूमिल हुई है। पश्चिम दक्षिण एशिया के देशों में हम केवल रूस समर्थक ही नही बल्कि पिछलग्गू समझे जाने लगे हैं। कम्पूचिया के प्रश्न पर उत्तर कोरिया भी चुप था। मगर हमने न केवल समर्थन दिया वरन असफल वकालत भी शुरू की। आस्ट्रेलियन पत्रकार, माइकल रिचर्डसन को प्रधान मंत्री मंत्री ने भेंट वार्ता में कहा जो 25 सितम्बर, 1981 के ईस्टर्न इकोनोमिक रिव्यू में प्रकाशित हुआ :

"Thai troops were in Kampuchea'—'That is what they say' The troops are there and if there was not this interference, there would be no need because Vietnam can ill-afford to keep its people there."

स्वाभाविक है कि इसकी थाइलैंड में तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई और उसका हमारी ओर से कोई माकूल उत्तर नहीं दिया गया, यही कारण है हमारा रूप का पिछलग्गू समझे जाने का। प्रधान मंत्री को तो अपनी छवि निखारनी है, देश के बारे में कोई कुछ सोचे, उसको उनको चिन्ता नही है। इस कारण आन्तरिक समस्याओं को सुलझाना उनके लिये मुश्किल है, वह उनका बाह्यकरण करती जा रही हैं, चाहे उसका परिणाम देश के हित में हो या अहित में हो।

हथियार उत्पादक राष्ट्र तक हथियार का उत्पादन कर निर्यात बढाने के लिये विश्व में तनाव पैदा करते हैं, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में युद्ध का वातावरण तैयार करते हैं, जिससे उनके

[प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता]

हथियारों का निर्यात हो । इसके उचित विरोध के अभाव में हमारी साम्राज्य विरोधी छवि धूमिल हुई है ।

ऐसे प्रश्न जो हमारी आजादी और सुरक्षा से जुड़े हैं जैसे चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ सीमा विवाद , हिन्द महासागर में सामरिक अड्डा, इन प्रश्नों को उठाने पर दुनिया का कोई भी देश हमारा साथ नहीं देता । हम सब से अलग थलग पड़ जाते हैं । हमारे निकटतम पड़ौसी भी हमारा साथ नहीं देते हैं । यह हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की असफलता है । या तो हम समझा नहीं पाते या और किसी कारण लोग हमारा साथ नहीं देते । सरकार को इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये और ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करनी चाहिये जिससे हमें पड़ोसियों का समर्थन मिले ।

अभी कल का समाचार है, "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में लिखा है—

"Doubts cast on India's aim at Manila meet"

वहां पर भारत की ओर से एक संशोधन पेश किया गया और उस संशोधन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई, यह भी सुनिये :—

"UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M' Bow' who was visibly upset and angry at the Indian amendment, said that Indian position was creating confusion, 'negative', and unhelpful to developing countries.

The Director-General went to the extent of saying that India, in moving the amendment, has some hidden intention which needs to be explored...Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam, Pakistan, China, Iran and several other countries opposed the Indian stand and supported Mr. M'Bow. In the face of stiff opposition, India withdrew its amendment and small group... rewrote the draft resolution keeping out Indian amendment."

अन्त में मैं अपने चीन और पाकिस्तान के सीमा विवाद की चर्चा करूंगा । कोई भी प्रबुद्ध भारतीय चाहेगा कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से अपने सम्बन्ध जल्द से जल्द सामान्य हों । दुनिया में एक तिहाई जनसंख्या के प्रतिनिधि मिल-बैठकर दुनिया के विषय में अपने राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण स्थिर कर सकें, इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि भारत और चीन दोनों समझौते के लिये आगे बढ़ें और सहमति वाले क्षेत्र की पहचान करें । पिछले साल चीन का जो प्रस्ताव आया था, उसका निष्कर्ष निकाले, उस पर मनन करें ।

सीमा विवाद सुलझाने से चीन यह नहीं कह सकता कि तिब्बत सिक्किम सीमा इस समझौते की परिधि में नहीं आता । वह सिक्किम के विलय को भी स्वीकार कर लेगा । दूसरा फायदा हम यह होगा कि चीन की विदेशी नीति काश्मीर के विषय में हमेशा पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में रही है, उसमें हमारे पक्ष में एक मोड़ आएगा । किन्तु हमें इस मामले में बहुत सावधान रहना चाहिए । चीन और पाकिस्तान की विदेश नीति बहुत कुशलता से संचालित होती है । हमारी तरह से वे लोग अलग-थलग नहीं पड़े हुए हैं । इस लिए जब हम उनसे बात करें, तो हमें बहुत सावधान रहना चाहिए कि कहीं हम उनके चकमें में न आ जायें ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे अलग-थलग पड़ने और हमारी बात सही रूप में दूसरी जगह न पहुंचने का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है हमारे दूतावासों का उचित रूप से कार्य करना और उनके द्वारा हमारे विचारों के प्रचार-प्रसार की उचित व्यवस्था न होना । विदेशों में जो भारतीय रहते हैं या जाते हैं, उनके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है, उसके बारे में विदेश मंत्री, को पता ही होगा । विदेशों में हमारे दूतावासों में जो लोग जाते हैं, वे केवल इस बात की चिन्ता न करें कि उनका कैरियर, भविष्य क्या होगा, बल्कि वे देश के हित में सोचें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना कटौती प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री बड़ी बुद्धि और ज्ञान से बोलते हैं और उनमें यह दक्षता है कि वह अपनी गलत बात को भी चतुराई से सही सिद्ध कर सकते हैं। अपने देश में फौज पर कम खर्चा हो, भारत के गरीबों पर बोझ न लादा जाए और गरीबों के पेट में अन्न जाए, इसको शुद्ध साफ विदेश नीति माना जाता है। भारत में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जो लोग हैं, उनके पेट पर ठोकर मार कर उनके पैसे को फौज और हथियार पर खर्च किया जाए यह विदेश नीति नहीं है, बल्कि यह दब्बू, कायर और लड़ाकू नीति है। (**व्यवधान**)

यदि हम विदेश नीति को सफल करना चाहते हैं, तो भारत को मन बनाना पड़ेगा कि बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान हमारे भाई हैं। पहले उनको भाई मानना पड़ेगा। ये भारत के अंग थे और भारत को एक होना है—हिन्दुस्तान। (**व्यवधान**) मैं चाहता हूं कि विदेश मंत्री जी मन बनायें और कोई मजबूत कदम उठायें। नमूने के तौर पर वह भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में पासपोर्ट के बगैर आना-जाना शुरू करें। हमारे रीति रिवाज और नीति सब आपस में मिलते हैं।

मैं चाहूंगा कि विदेशों में आपने ये जो सफेद हाथी बांधे हुए हैं—एम्बेसेडर और दूतावास, इन फिजूलखर्च, आवारा शाही टोलों को बन्द करें। वे देश का कोई फायदा नहीं करते। अच्छा है कि उनकी जगह एक एक मलग बिठा दें।

मैं श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को कहूंगा कि याद रखना 1962 के चीन के हमले को। यह ठीक है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जमाने में चीन ने हमला किया। उन्हीं के जमाने में शायद काश्मीर की समस्या ज्यादा उलझी। लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन का इतना अखलाक था कि इसने खड़े हो कर यह प्रण किया था कि भारत की जो जमीन किसी विदेशी के कब्जे में है, हम उसे छीन न सकें, लेकिन हम उस पर विदेशी का कब्जा न मानेंगे। मुझे शर्म आती है कि सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जैसे लोग विदेशी मुल्क का पासपोर्ट ले कर गए। वह सदन की मर्यादा को भंग किया है। मैं उसे देशभक्ति नहीं मानता।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I took Passport from India and I took visa from China.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह बिल्कुल देश के हित की बात नहीं है, अनहित की बात है क्योंकि पार्लमेंट ने एक मर्यादा रखी थी कि वह हमारे देश की चीज है और इन्होंने पासपोर्ट लेकर उनकी ताईद कर दी। ये तो उनके दलाल हो गए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER; Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, there is one thing. The Rajya Sabha people are very lucky. They do not have Raj Narain there. But we have one here.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I hope the hon. Minister will speak on Afghanistan also.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 26 hon. Members have participated in this debate and I am grateful to them for their suggestions and for the generally high level which they have maintained in the debate.

Sir, so far as the general international situation is concerned, there has been near unanimity in the alarm and concern expressed by all Members from all sides of the House. Phraselogy has been different, but the substance has been the same. Sometimes one wonders why in spite of all this protest from humanity, those who can reverse this trend are in no mood to do so. It is not only dangerous, but sometimes it looks ridiculous that when the world is already in possession of armaments which can destroy it several times over, not once but several times over, why is it that the quest for more

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

and more arms continues? This appears to be a big question mark which all of us, all right thinking individuals, all those who wish world peace, in fact all those who would not like the annihilation of mankind will have to consider and face. The last word has been said on this subject if there could be a last word on a subject like this, by the United Nations Secretary-General himself. It is a very valuable document which we have, coming from the United Nations which gives us a co-relation between development and disarmament. We have been considering these two subjects separately, both are important in themselves. But what is more important than either is the co-relation between them. In this very laudable and successful attempt to co-relate these two vital factors, what has emerged is an object lesson for every thinking individual on this globe. The co-relation is like this, and I quite:

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> "This investigation suggests very strongly that the world can either continue to pursue the arms race with character istic vigour or move consciously and with deliberate speed towards a more stable and balanced social and economic development within a more sustainable international economic and political order."

And this is important:

> "It canont do both. It must be acknowledged that the arms race and development are in a competitive relationship particularly in terms of resources but also in the vital dimension of attitudes and perceptions. The main conclusion of this Report is that an effective relationship between disarmament and development can and must be established."

This is a very important conclusion which perhaps gives the lie to almost every theory and thesis that has existed on this subject before. It was considered possible to have a winnable war. It was considered possible to have a limited nuclear war and still ensure the survival of mankind. It was considered possible to have both development and armaments. All these beliefs or myths that had been indulged in before have been exploded by this report which comes from the Secretary-General of the United Natons and, therefore, is a document which is not partisan, which cannot be considered partisan, which is objective far its contents go as far as its contents go, as far as its investigation goes. Therefore, this is a new situation, a qualitatlvely new situation which every one will have to consider. We do not want this uncertainty to remain. We have three kinds of situation—a situation of war, a situation of peace, but in-between we have a situation of the cold war, which we find to-day very much in evidence. When we say that the cold war is at our very door-step, it means that we find ourselves in a situation wherein there is neither war not peace but there exist all the ingredients of war-like tension, fear, uncertainty, not being able to take decisions. All these are inherent in the situation to-day. There is the ever present danger that this cold war can become a shooting war without notice, we will not know when it becomes a shooting war, we will have no options left when it does become a shooting war. Therefore, peace according to India and here comes the wisdom of our generations of thinkers several generations of thinkers for several millennia in this country, that did not consider peace as a mere absence of war, the mere absence of fighting. The concept of peace in India has always been a positive, a comprehensive, a total concept. Peace is not the peace of the grave. Peace is not the Peace, in other words, is harmony. That is the positive aspect of peace, positive manifestation of peace, peace in which every individual is in a harmonised condition with his environment, with his God if you like, but with the univers if you do not like God, but harmony in all cases and that is the positive aspect, the positive content of peace according to us. This cold war from the point of view of those who are practised in real politik, might be convenient. But to the Indian mind and perhaps to the mind of any person belonging to a developing country where his socio-economic prbolems are paramount, where the solution of those problems, for the first time, has become his own responsibility—but having got this opportunity for the first time, if he finds

himself completely inhibited, completely hamstrung by the atmosphere, what is it he can do? To him, therefore, the cold war is something much more undesirable. It is disastrous from the point of view of developing countries. We just do not want this. From some others' point of view, it may be sometimes a matter of strategy to keep the cold war going, to keep the tensions going on. But for us, and the developing world, this is not so. This canont be so.

Therefore, Sir, we have to strive for this harmony. And harmony between whom? Harmony among whom? Obviously between the countries of the world with different systems, with different beliefs. with different *milieus* and with different stages of development. Among all of them, there has to be harmony. And this is what we stand for and this is really the essence of what India believes as non-alignment.

Non-alignment, again, is not just a negative concept. It is not the absence of alignment. Since the name itself is sometimes misleading, it is apt to be considered as a negative concept, but we, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the whole non-aligned world, have gradually evolved the meanings and nuances of non-alignment. It was never a negative aspect. It was again positive concept to be understood. Sir, it is a policy which, above all, makes it possible for the world to survive. It is not just a policy for the sake of policy. Its pragmatic aspect is that if you want to exist, you have to co-exist. The only way to exist is to co-exist. You just cannot be alone while all others have been annihilated. This approach is not possible in the modern world. And that is what non-alignment says. The non-aligned movement stands for the co-existence of every one, every country, irrespective of its belief, irrespective of its system of Government, irrespective of whatever specialities or special features that particular country might happen to have. So, non-alignment today is neither just an ideology, nor just a policy, nor just an approach but again a total view of life. The life of the universe, the life of the whole world, not just the life of one nation or one individual.

It is true that, as hon. Members have pointed out, non-alignment has certain important features, certain fixed landmarks. They canont be changed and if they changed, non-alignment to lonjer remains non-alingnment. I agree. Anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and today anti neo-colonialism. Yes. Granted. But then, it is just like the five blind-men and the elephant, because, you have to pick that characteristic of non-alignment which pertains to a particular situation. There are so many characteristics and out of all these we have to pick and choose those which apply particularly to the situation today. Therefore, there are several interpsetations of non-alignment. I am saying his not because I want to indulge in theory but because this has become a very very crucial factor in the discussions between us and Pakistan.

What do the two countries understand by non-alignment? Do we understand the same thing? If we do, half the battle is won more than half the task is completed. I will come to that a little later. But I am referring to it at this moment because this has assumed a very great importance in the current talks between us and Pakistan. Being neighbours, we have to be non-aligned in the same sense. Being neighbours, we have to understand non-alignment in the same sense. Being neighbours and being aware of the implications of the policy of neighbours vis-a-vis one another, we have to practise the same brand of non-alignment. This is very important.

We have had several difficulties while following the policy of non-alignment because we started with a very distorted understanding of non-alignment outside the non-aligned fold. We were assailed time and again for being opportunistic, being immoral and all kinds of epithets were used to run down non-alignment. There is very interesting formulation which perhaps the person who made it intended as a point of criticism but which for fortuitous circumstances has become quit apt. He said, "Non-alignment is a policy by which a weak nation seeks influence out of proportion to its strength." This is very interesting. It was considered as perhaps a jibe. But it is true. And why not? The counter-question is. Why not? Today,

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there are more than 156 countries and we consider the sovereignty of each country to be equal to the sovereignty of any other country. Sovereignty does not depend on size; sovereignty does not depend on strength. It is only in the fitness of things that after the completion of the process of de-colonisation which is very much at hand, there should be no question of any countriy's influence being measured in terms of its strength. And that is precisely what non-alignment stands for.

Why is it that every country immediately after becoming independent has run to the non-aligned fold? They could have waited for 10 or 15 or 20 years to see whether it was in their interest to remain outside or remain in this bloc or that bloc and then decide about non-alignment. It was possible for them to do so; it was open to them to do so. But every time in the last 20 years, we have seen that the moment a country becomes free, within one year, within two years, within monthss and, in fact, within days, in many cases, they have promptly applied to the non-alignment movement and become a part of the movement. Wh is it so? It is because every country, when it becomes independent, thinks that the only way of saving its independence, the only way of maintaining its independence, is to become non-aligned. It has seen the fate of many other countries which became aligned and therefore, it becomes a very natural decision on the part of every independent country to become non-aligned.

This is something which is not generally understood. If there is any problem today in regard to non-alignment, in regard to the basic questions of war and peace, it is the lack of understanding of the non-aligned movement.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav this morning read from an article which said that:

> "It was Pandit Nehru who was the villain of the piece because in the name of non-aligned movement, he did not allow certain relationships to we forged in this part of the world."

This is a great tribute to Pandit Nehru. This is a great tribute to the non-aligned movement because the non-aligned movement has created so many difficult gaps, gaps of neutrality that the blocks could not become contiguous. If Bombay had been available, if Karachi had been available, if Cochin had been available, no one would have gone to Diego Garcia. It is evident. Therefore, non-alignment has already done its duty in preventing war and in preventing the climate of war and the eye-ball to eye-ball controntation between the blocs. The pursuit of the policy of non-alignment has thus resulted in making war more and more difficult to take place. As a non-aligned country, we too are trying to bring about this situation.

Naturally, we are not doing it by force of arms. We do not wage a war for peace. That is a contradiction in terms and, in any case, no non-aligned country has ever made this claim. The non-aligned movement has never made a claim that it is going to stop war by force No. The force lies only in public opinion. The force lies only in a kind of moral persuasion.

To those who are allergic to the word moral', I would only sa that there is no other force, by whatever other name you call it.

How India is playing its part is evident from the attitude of other non-aligned countries.

There is a beautiful benediction which implies that a person is to be judged what his equals say of him.

सभानानां उत्तम श्लोकोअस्त्

This is a blessing which is given to the favoured one, viz.—

> "May you have a good reputation among your equals."

If you get it from the higehr man, it will amount to patronising.

If you get from a lower person, it will be flattery.

The crux of the matter, therefore, is as to how are you seen by your equals, by your peers, that is to say, how India is seen in the non-aligned movement.

I shall not bother you very much on how India is seen outside the movement, but it is certainly important how India is seen within the movement.

Without being guilt of exaggeration or self-adulation, I would like to submit to the House that India has played her part extremely well as a non-aligned country within the non-aligned movement, the manner in which we have kept ourselves in touch with other countries of the movement has been effective and we have been active in all that has been undertaken by the movement, whether at the United Nations or otherwise.

This is something which we can certainly be proud of and which we can certainly consider as a job well done.

We have been active on almost every issue on which the non-aligned movement has done anything or said anything. We have been one of those who have pioneered all activities of the non-aligned movement.

There was a question raised yesterday by one of the hon. Members that we have not been active enough, we have not been taking enough initiatives, and so on. I would like to say very respectfully that this is not so. Activity is a relative thing. Running about doing nothing is not being active. Some countries do that; they are seen very much on the move, always in the air. But the outcome is what is more important. There is, again, the method of doing something which is result-oriented. Sometimes all that you can do is to say something and stop there. But there are many occasions when not saying something opens up greater possibilities of doing something better. Then what do we do? What is the choice? Do we just say something, pass a Resolution and keep quiet? Or, do we prefer not to say that because not to say that gives you the opportunity of doing much more practically. This choice is presented before many countries and many Governments many times. And I could assure you that, in the interest of being result-oriented, in the interest of being able to deliver the goods, in the interest of becoming more effective on a particular issue, the sum-total of one's activity has to be taken into account, including declarations, utterances, actions and approaches. It is on all this that one has to judge a country and a Government. Therefore, if you look at it from this point of view, I would like to submit that, whether it is in the Non-Aligned Bureau or in the maintenance of contacts or any other matter in the non-aligned movement, India has been very, very active and has always tried to become one among the pioneering countries on every issue.

Sir, now I would address myself to some of the points raised by hon. Members in regard to India's activity, not only within the movement but generally on issues confronting the world. In particular, certain points were raised. One, the conflict between Iran and Iraq; number two, Namibia; then, of course, the South East Asian problem, Afghanistan, etc., etc. I have answered all these points more than once in both Houses of Parliament, but I do not mind briefly adverting to all of them, one after another, because it is good to keep the record uptodate all the time.

First, I come to Iran-Iraq. It is a very unfortunate situation that two non-aligned countries are at war. This has certain implications. It is not merely a war between two countries, but its implications go deeper because this brings a bad name to the non-aligned movement itself. Several critics outside the movement have not the opportunity and have made full use of this opportunity of condemning the movement, criticising it and showing it up as something of a sham, because when a movement which stands for peace and swears by peace finds two of its important members engaged in an endless war,—what kind of non-alignment is this? What kind of peace-making is this? These questions have been thrown at us.

It is true that this war has had a deleterious effect on the image of the movement as such. But without trying to justify the war, I would like to say that this criticism also is rather unwarranted. The non-aligned had never said that there are no differences among them. They are not a monolith. A movement consisting of about 100 countries—more than 95

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countries—of all kinds of ideologies, all kinds of systems, all kinds of persuasions, all kinds of relationship inter se, a movement like this at any given time cannot be expected to have absolutely no difference within itself. This kind of a scenario is not possible. It would be ideal if it is so. We all want it to be so. I am sure every member of the movement wants it to be so. But when it comes to certain national aspirations, certain historical vicissitudes reflecting in disputes between States, whether they are non-aligned States certain conflict situations do arise howsoever sadly. We have to deal with these situations and try to see that an early end to the conflict comes about. India has been engaged in doing this. In fact I could say with some kind of authenticity that there is hardly any aspect of the Iraq-Iran war and the dispute which we have not fully examined and on which we are fully prepared provided the gambit of peace opens. What has happened is that the gambit has not opened. I cannot possibly sit and find a solution for Iraq and Iran without Iran and Iraq both agreeing to a solution being found. They have their own reasons. There is no question of blaming either of them or both of them. The situation today is that after several attempts to bring them together, after several visits to both countries, after several meetings of the four Foreign Ministers who were constituted into committee to go into this question and after constantly being in touch with other bodies and individuals who were engaged in the same effort, namely, Mr Olaf Palme of Sweden and the Islamic Conference, after doing all this, all of us, not only the non-aligned but Mr. Palme himself and the others of the Islamic Conference have come to the conclusion that as of to-day conditions are not yet ripe, are not yet congenial for taking the next step, the concrete step in bringing about peace. We have put forward several alternatives. We have put forward several directions in which solutions could lie.

We have discussed with both the countries; we have considered the possibility of a cease fire and withdrawal; we have considered the possibility of how a withdrawal can become a *fait accompli* without being disturbed later. We have considered the possibility of keeping Shait-al-Arab in a state of repair, bringing it into a state of repair and keeping it going, without the question of sovereignty becoming a hurdle in its being used. All these possibilities have been gone into. We have gone into every scrap of paper that is available on the subject for the last 130 years—historical, legal, constitutional, League of Nations background—every aspect has been gone into. But, the question, as of to-day, is that we are not in a position to take the next step and that is where we have to stop. After all, this is something between two States, two Sovereign States, and no one has the power to force either or both of them to agree to conform to certain solutions. The fact, however, remains, Mr. Speaker, that both the countries have welcomed our efforts. They have not closed their options; they continue to say that the non-aligned group is welcome and that they are prepared to talk the group. We have done so more than once. In fact, we have done this to such an extent that it is difficult for us to pay another visit unless we are sure that something positive can happen, something can come out of the visit. So, we have been in touch with each other and, in spite of the fact that such elaborate preparation and exercise have been made by the Group, we find ourselves right now in no position to undertake another visit or another attempt to find a solution nor even indicate the possible lines of solution. This is the unfortunate situation which we have to face; we have to remedy it at the earliest but there it is. When I go to Kuwait in the next three or four days, for another meeting of the non-aligned Bureau, we shall review once again the position as it has emerged in the past few weeks and if there is any opening, any kind of opening, for a further step to be taken or a visit to be undertaken, I assure the House that we shall certainly do so. It is only a few days from to day and if something good happens, let us all wish that these two countries friendly to India, important countries in the non-aligned movement, will be spared the traumatic experience of this prolonged war.

Next, Sir, is Namibia. There was a suggestion, a veiled suggestion perhaps, that we are not doing as much for Nambia as we ought to, in any case, we are not Angola. These are rather difficult comdoing or Namibia what we did or parisons. It is just like comparing your right eye with your left eye and saying which of the two you want. That kind of a comparison is not on and is not right. We did a lot for Angola. We are doing a lot for Nambia too in different circumstances. What we are doing or Nambia is something different from what we did for Angola. Therefore, there could be no comparison.

Right now, Mr. Speaker, an Indian has just been nominated by the Secretary-General as the U.N. Commissioner for Nambia. That is where it begins. The person who is put in charge of the entire question of Namibia hereafter is an Indian.

He is one of our officials—a senior diplomat from India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is his name?

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO: Mr. Mishra. Sir, we have also given material assitance to Namibia, channelled through their sole representative SWAPO. Now, I would not like to go into figures as to so many dollars and thing like that but I would like to say that we have given substantial financial support for the U.N. Fund for Nambia; U.N. Institute for Namibia; Special Non-aligned Fund for Nambia; Gift of medicines and blankets and Grant-in-Aid to SWAPO mission in New Delhi. On all these counts what we have done for Nambia is, I submit, substantial and if more is needed we are prepared to do more. Recently the representative of SWAPO came and met me. When I went to Lusaka, there again their representative met me and I told him clearly that there is no question of our not doing what is needed for Nambia. Let their representative come and meet us here in Delhi for their office, for the conduct of their struggle and whatever is needed India will do. I would like to repeat that promise, that whatever is needed India will do.

Sir, we have a fairly large number of students rom Nambia receiving education or training in India. If more seats are needed or more educational facilities are needed we are prepared to give them. So, Sir, it is not a corrct statement that we are not doing enough for Nambia. We are doing enough but we do not know what is enough because the situation in Nambia is so complex that one does not know what any other country can do. They are being bombed out. They are being annihilated. They are being subjected to such ruthless, inhuman and barbaric treatment in that country; what is it we can do. What is it that a country from outside can do? A few dollars here or a few seats there. That is not enough. But in the very nature of things that is all that we can do. Therefore, when we say 'enough' we rally do not know what is 'enough'. That is the situation. We will have to go along and see what more can be done and whatever is needed we are prepared to do. That is our attitude and our position which is much more important that what has been done on a particular date. Nambia today is the bastion of colonialism which the whole world has to unite and break. Where is the question of any limit on this? Whatever is needed will be done.

Sir, on the Arab-Israel question, of course, Members have rightly pointed out the blatant acts of Isreal against the Palestinians and our stand on the question has always been crystal clear. The forthcoming meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau is going to discuss it thread-bare and whatever decisions are taken will naturally be readily implemented by India and, I am sure, on that score there will be no holding back. India's case on this question, as Members are aware, is very clear that no nation has the right to occupy and retain by force territory which does not belong to it. All people have a right to determine for themselves the form of Government they would wish to have. Recognised frontiers cannot be violated and all nations have the right to live in peace and security within such frontiers. All disputes should be resolved through negotiations without recourse to

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use of force. Sir, at this stage I would like to make a general statement with regard to these questions which arise: 'What did you say on such and such a statement issued by such and such a person?'—as if my job is only to react statements.' I would like to say that I have my positive approach, my positive stand, on each problem. So long as I have that, why don't I ask the other man how far he agree with me? Why is it that all the time I am being asked how far I agree with some one else? I have my stand. India has its stand on disarmament. India has its stand on the Middle-East question. India has its stand on many of these issues. Sometimes there is a danger in your running after some one and trying to agree or disagree with him partially, because, it can only be partial. Since you have your own stand, if you wish to compare your stand and relate it to somebody else's, you are always likely to commit mistakes. This has been the dilemma before us on many, many matters. In respect of our friends also, we had to disoblige them and tell them: 'Yes, we agree with you generally, but we have our own stand and therefore we cannot ditto your stand.' This has happened time and again in the UN and this is bound to happen. We are a non-aligned country. On many matters we are likely to find ourselves not inconsonance with one view or the other view or with both. And therefore we have to be able to tell both of them that on a matter on which India has a positive self-contained, comprehensive stand, we should not be asked to go out of the way to say that we agree to this extent with this stand or we endorse this, or we don't endorse. This is not on. The Fahd Plan for instance. We have welcomed it. But, what has happened to the plan?

मुद्दई चुस्त गवाह सस्त This is the kind of thing that is going to happen. We don't want this to happen. We have not opposed the Fahd plan. We have endorsed it. We have supported it. But having supported, what has happened to the plan is something over which we have no control. And, once you identify yourself with a particular stand beyond a point, then, your manoeuverability and flexibility and the options open to you—when a question like this is raised, one has to always keep in mind the evolving situation and we have kept our options open. It may be a very good stand that we are taking or endorsing today. But, if that option is not ultimately accepted, if it becomes a non-starter, what is it we do? We do not want to be really seen as endorsing and being completely wedded to a stand which becomes a non-starter, and later, finding ourselves in a position not to do anything. So, that much flexibility we have to keep, while generally endorsing and supporting wherever such support is warranted.

Now I come to the perpetual—or at least for the present perpetual—question of Afghanistan. Dr. Swamy was asking me in advance whether I am going to say anything at all. What I would say will be repetitive. But, I am sure, Dr. Swamy has forgotten what I said already. So, I shall be only refreshing his memory. I would like to read from the statement which I made in this Parliamnet within 6 months of the induction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. I had been to Moscow. For hours and hours I had occasion to discuss this question there and I made a statement in Parliament which perhaps made ceratin eyebrows go up here. But we stick to this statement. I would like to repeat it as many times as necessary because this is our stand. Sir, I said—

"Our approach to the problem has been as follows:

> We are opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. The Soviet Union had announced that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was limited in time, purpose and scale and did not present a threat to security and stability in this region. However, reports coming out of Afghanistan during the past few months even after they are discounted for the inevitable interested propaganda element do seem to suggest that in view of the situation there, the hope that the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan could indeed remain limited in time as originally intended is not very strong."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When did you make this statement?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: On 17-18 June 1980, that is, immediately after I came back from Moscow.

> "This is naturaly a matter of concern to India as indeed to others who seek a reduction of tension and a peaceful solution to the problem of the region."

And this is how we have always looked at this problem, not as just between one country and another but in a region—we have taken the regional view of the matter—and that is why we have been concerned.

> "It is time for us to ask ourselves the question whether the Soviet troops meant for assisting in Afghanistan have not become or are not likely to become a pretext for those who wish to create further instability in that country."

Now, this is precisely what my illustrious predecessor Mr. Vajpayee said yesterday. I would like to remind him that this was contained in my statement of almos two years ago.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is plagiarism.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Which side

> "Our fear is that beyond a reasonable time frame, this could well come to pass and this is why we urge that till a stage has come, when ways and means other than military, should be devised to bring about a solution to the problem while this is still within the range of possibility. The emergence of political solutiton in Afghanistan has, therefore, acquired an urgency greater than ever before."

Now, I cannot think of a more categorical statement than this. Maybe phraseology again could differ but not the substance. We sincerely believe in this, we sincerely believe that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is in the good of all concerned. We sincerely believe that conditions have to be created for the withdrawal of those troops from Afghanistan. Therefore, we sincerely believe that a political solution is necessary. Again we sincerely believe that for a political solution, a dialogue is necessary. I canont just think of a political solution without a dialogue. Some idea came from some quarter saying that we will have a meeting first without the parties' concerned and then we will call them later. This is something like putting the cart before the horse. This did not take off the ground and, therefore, the matter remains there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you approve of the original action of sending troops to Afghanistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is no question of approval. It is a question of what you do about it. It is not a question of approval at all. We don't approve of the presence of any troops on any soil. That is what we have said in the first sentence.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Including Afghanistan...?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you dont approve of the presence of troops how do you approve of sending troops? So, Sir, I would like to again submit to the House that we are not the parties in the matter. We are a country which is very much in the vicinity and therefore we are concerned, we are doing everything possible to persuade those who are concerned to come to the negotiating table and persuasion is all that we can do. So far this persuasion has not succeeded for various reasons, not because we were not persuading but because they were not prepared to be persuaded. That is how it has not happened. When Mr. Agha Shahi came here, the told me that there was a possibility of a dialogue now, because Iran had ultimately accepted, had consented to receive the special representative to be sent by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and, therefore, either trilateral or bilateral dialogue could start. There was that possibility. I heard him, because on my own request, he was telling me the latest position on the Afghanistan question. But after having heard him, I have not heard anything further on the matter. So, it is difficult for me to say that the guarded optimism which he expresesd here in regard to the starting

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of a dialogue would really come to pass. There is hardly anything—in fact, I have been asking friends in the Consultative Committee and otherwise if anyone could think of anything that India could do. I am not ascribing to myself all knowledge of what to do; I am throwing open the question; it is as open to me, as to anyone else, if India could do anything.

One brilliant idea that was expressed to me was: "Why don't you offer Delhi as the venue for a meeting of all concerned?" To which I very respectfully replied that they were not out in search of a venue; what was needed was will; venue would follow. Therefore, we have not really received many suggestions, practical suggestions, on which one could take an initative. How do you take an initaitive on a matter, to which you are not a party, but on which you are concerned, and those who are parties to it do not seem to feel the urgency? For whatever reasons, they do not feel like coming to the negotiating table. How do you find a political solution in such a situation?

These are some important questions, and these questions have no answer. The answer has always been in the negative. Therefore, we have to wait and be on be lookout for an opening. I would submit to the hon. House that we have told all the parties concerned, that we do not want to force ourselves on them, but they should remember that in case they found that there was something which India could do in the interest of finding a solution, we were always prepared to do that. This is what we have told them. Beyond this I really do not see what India can do.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Speak the truth. Strong condemnation is all that is required.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: May I ask one clarification? What is the Government of India's information with regard to the arming and despatching of forces hostile to Barbak Karmal regime from Pakistani soil? That is a very serious aggravating factor; and you have not mentioned that in that statement.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is something like witnessing Ramayana for the whole night, and asking next morning: "What is the relationship between Rama and Sita?" That is what it is all about; that is how it started. That is how the question has come up.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question from a lady Member; you have to do it again.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: In my statement earlier in the House, I have said that the evidence for this does not come from India; it comes from the press and media of the United States. So, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will agree that I cannot disbelieve those media.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes. I am told that the weapons come from Rampur. That also you must know.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, now I would like to briefly refer to South East Asia. I have, on the Kampuhean question evidence lined up in this very House. A Parliamentary delegation headed by Shri Chandrajit Yadav and in which the present Commerce Miniser, Shri Shivraj Patil was a Member— and I don't remember the names of the other Members; Shri Gadgil was also a Member— visited Kampuchea. They visited Vietnam. They came back and gave a report on the situation in Kampuchea.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Was it a Parliamentary delegation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, it consisted of Members of Parliament. I don't know whether it was technically called a Parliamnetary delegation. Sir, I stand corrected. It was a delegation of Members of Parliament, not being a Parliamentary delegation, not amounting to a Parliamentary delegation.

Sir, I am not holding a court of inquiry. I am talking on a political subject and a political decision. And why a political decision was taken? So, let us keep it in the right perpective. Our Members of Parliament came and gave me a unanimous report. An official, who has nothing to do with politics, who was deputed by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) in Rome, who

happened to be an official in the Indian Administrative Service, a retired official, went to Kampuchea and to Vietnam. He stayed there for several weeks. He was sent there to make an assessment of the food requirements of the country, because FAO is interested in Food. He could not have visited the country could not have gone to every place, but for the fact that he was assisted by some Government. He could not have gone on his own. He went, and after several weeks came back. He happened to be known to me. He gave me a report which corroborates the report given by Shri Chandrajit Yadav and the other Members who accompanied him. In effect the report says that Heng Samrin Government is in substantial control of the country. Now, Sir, I would like to keep aside other considerations. Whether it is enough, whether it is sufficient that control is exercised by a Government and whether such a government should receive recognition is a question which, of course, one has to address oneself to. But at the same time I would first take the average citizen of Kampuchea as my reference point. Everyone has agreed in this House and elsewhere that the Pol Pot regime deserved to go and that the Pol Pot regime should not come back. On these two there is unanimity. I have not come across a single Government or a representative of a single Government, who pleaded that Pol Pot has to come back. So, it is not only in this country or in this House, but all over that there is no support to the return to Pol Pot. Now what are we left with? If there has to be a Governmnet, what is the average Kampuchean going to ask for? It is true that the Heng Samrin Government has been assisted by the troops from Vietnam. Agreed. Agreed; but that is the Government which the Kampuchean got in lieu of the Pol Pot Government whose return he does not want. Now, until you find a better Government, until you find a political alternative, is there any choice left, except to deal with this Government? And this is precisely what we are doing. If you don't recognize that Government, it means you don't recognize any Government.

That is the position. That happens to be the position of many other countries—curiously. You ask them which Government they recognize. They are mum. They criticize you for having recognized Heng Samrin Government. You ask them why is it that Pol Pot is still sitting in the U.N. on behalf of Kampuchea. Some have derecognized him. Some have de-recognized him, but still tolerate him some have neither de-recognized, nor tolerate. They do not know what they stand for. Should that be India's position on Kampuchea? I am sorry that this cannot be the position of a Government which has certain clear-cut views. And that is why we have taken a clear line. Now we are in a position to help Kampuchea. If there is anything that Kampuchea needs even more than recognition, it is help. We have recognized, with a view to be able to help them. The same gentleman who went there on behalf of FAO, has now gone to Kampuchea on behalf of the Government of India. We have sent him with a team, a high-power team consisting of members from several Ministries. All of them, together, went there; and to-day, they are in the process of submitting a report to the Government on what is to be done for Kampuchea.

Has any other country done this? Has any country professing the deepest sympathies for the people of Kampuchea, ever thought of doing it? We have done it; and we are going to see what we can do; we will do to the utmost, whatever Mr. G. V. K. Rao and his committee recommend. So, we have taken the pragmatic line. We have the line which is practical, which is really useful to the people of Kampuchea; and we don't deserve to be criticized for this.

One may have one's difference of opinion. But the point is that ultimately, what has been taken by Government of India is a pragmatic approach, a pragmatic line; and this is going to yield results, as nothing else will.

This was criticized in some South East Asian countries, to start with; but I am glad to say that since no alternative emerged, since even a Conference of the United Nations on Kampuchea did not yield results, is not likely to yield results because it became a one-sided conference—some-

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thing like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark—so finally everyone is now realizing that a political solution within the region is the only answer.

Unfortunately, however, it is not possible in the short run to find a political solution, or even to make an effort for a political solution within the region. The reasons are obvious. I went to Vietnam. I went to Thailand. In fact, I was afraid that this would be misunderstood, at least in one country or even both. But it so happened that both countries not only did not misunderstand it, but welcomed it; because they said: 'You can at least be a conduit, not for arms, but for opinions.'

I went to Vietnam first. We had a detailed discussion. From there, I went to Bangkok; and again we had a discussion on the same subject. It appeared to me—and I told the Press there also—that on both sides there was a desire for a solution on the lines which we have suggested. But neither side is prepared to commit itself openly, celarly and firmly to this line. This is going to take time. This is not going to be simply between two countries. Again, there are some bigger countries looming large behind. So, this has become complicated, as it always was. Therefore, it takes time. It takes a good deal of effort; and even there, it was very clear that countries like India on the question of recognition—on which Asean has a difference with us—have taken a stand which is more practical than simply polemic. They have told us that they do expect India to play a role at the appropriate time. They agree that this is not the appropriate time and, therefore, we are prepared to play that role, if and when we are called upon to do so.

About China, yesterday there was a suggestion which was not based on facts that we are trying to drag our feet in relation to the dialogue with China. It is obvious that when a delegation goes to a country and comes back, you don't ask for another delegation by the next flight from there It is not like Madras-Delhi Express; one train comes and the other train goes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Even that takes a lot of time now.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: When a delegation goes and comes back, there is a lot of home-work to do. We have to go into every word, that was said on both sides; and we have to see the possibilities of the next step. That is what we have been doing and what they have been doing. Again, I really do not know why a complaint should come from the wrong quarter. The Chinese have not told us that the time has come for the next step. We have been in touch with them. There is no question of their complaining to us. And finally it has been decided that a delegation will come from China in the next one or two months. It is quit a reasonable time. So, there is no question of dragging our feet. We do not take decisions to drag our feet. For 20 years, we had these strained relations. Now that the dialogue has started, we shall continue to explore all possibilities of this dialogue fructifying.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No disagreement.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Thank you.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: About our neighbours, I don't think that I have to go into each and every question, every neighbour. Generally, statements have been made in regard to our relations with all the countires separately and together. I would like to clarify just one or two matters which were raised yesterday. One hon. Member said that the quetsion of Statelessness in Sri Lanka needs to be solved. I would like to assure him that this has been the approach of both the Governments. It will be pertinent to tell the House at this stage that about 90 per cent of the problem has been solved. It has taken more than 17 years, but for various reasons, not all on our side. We need not go into that except to note that more than 90 per cent of the problem has been solved. According to our calculation, the number of those of Indian origin who remain Stateless is in the neighobourhood of 100,000 (one lakh). There was some other figure given by another member in the other

House, but, I think, we are closer to the correct figure. Whatever the figure, the question is that it is manageable. We would like to solve this problem based on the wishes of individual concerned; we would not like to foist anything on an unwilling person. If he does not want to come to India, there is no point in forcing him to come. If he wants to come to India, there is no point in stopping him from coming. That is the general approach which both the Governments have accepted and now what remains is a kind of verification of what the wishes of those people are. So, on that basis we hope to solve this problem and I assure the House that there should be no insurmountable difficulties as far as we can imagine now.

About Bangladesh, the House is aware of the recent developments. And I am sure, I would not be called upon to make any categorical statement one way or the other. We hope that relations between the two countries will continue to remain friendly, and whatever progress has been achieved during the past months will continue to be achieved and on some of the issues we hope to be able to make further progress at the appropirate time. Naturally, we have to be very cautious in a situation like this. But on the whole, I am hopeful that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue.

Now, I come to Indo-Pak relations, on which much has been said during the debate. Here again, I would prefer to say as little as possible, because that seems to be in order, in view of the situation. It is not a question of commenting on what has been done. That is hardly necessary. I am confident that what has been done has the full endorsecent of the nation and Parliament. So, I do not have to go into that again.

What we have to address ourselves to is not the question of what we are going to sign; we have had the history many 'No-War' pacts. One hon. Member yesterday went into those matters. So, we do not need a repetition of that experience. We want a 'No-War Pact' as an abiding relationship, to reflect an abiding relationship between the two countries rather than a mere document between the two countries. There is a world of difference between the two. Therefore, as I just said in relation to non-alignment, we have to clear our minds on several matters. As the House is aware, we had exchanged *aides-memoire*. Now, our *aide-memoire* says that our relations will be based on the Simla Agreement. Their *aide-memoire* says that our relations will be based on the United Nations Charter. Our relations with every country in the world, every other country in the world, are based on the United Nations Charter. Are our relations with Pakistan also to be based on that or is there anything else? When we took up this matter in our discussions, naturally, many factors were common in both these *aides-memoire;* it is not that they gave an altogether new document to us. No. It is a question of emphasis. It is a question of what you consider right and specially relevant between these two countries. It is a question of how you look at your policies. It is a question of how much confidence you generate in each other in regard to each other's *bona fides*, each other's policies being firmly adhered to. Now, I say that I am not giving bases to any outside power and Pakistan says, well, bases have not been asked for, from us, bases have not been promised by us. Again to say that a country committing that it will not give bases is tantamount to surrendering sovereignty—how do we view that statement? Apparently, India can surrender sovereignty, Pakistan cannot. How is that? It is a simple question but very subtle. One has to go about it very carefully. I do not say, we have come to an impasse. No, I do not say that there is a stalemate. No. But when we went into these matters, we found that these are certain aspects into which we have to go further. And we came to the conclusion that these formulations, could be gone into and we could eventually find acceptable formulations on all matters. That was our optimism. That was the optimistic note on which Mr. Agha Shahi left India. So, I am placing both sides before the House just to impress the need to be careful because we are doing something for all time and it has to abide for all time; it has to endure for all time.

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Therefore, please bear with the Government. There is no differenc in intentions. I do not think that any Member really feels that there is any other intention or motive on the part of Government. No. The question is, how you go about it. We are in possession of certain material. I am prepared to share it at the proper time with the Members here. There is no question of with-holding anything. But we are at a crucial stage. Let us handle it. Then we will come to you. Nothing will happen behind the back of Parliament. Mr. Bhagat spoke yesterday. I would not like to go into all those details. But the basic factors are that here is a forum where something does not fit in, here is a document which did not contain Jammu & Kashmir to start with; the report did not contain that. Why is it that a point which is not contained in the document is sought to be introduced in it by the effort of Pakistan? That was done. Then finally what happened? After everything was over, it was agreed to be deleted. Now, we have to go into these things, to see if, there is more than what meets the eye. And if there is not and if what meets the eye is all that there is to it, I would be happy. But then let us go into it. Let us have a hard look into it. This is all I would like to appeal to the House.

There are other matters like the South-South etc. which, according to me, are very important, because a very sweeping question, which at least I did not expect from Vajpayeeji, was posed—what did you achieve by the North South and South-South? Now, if it is a quetsion of explaining to the House what was achieved, I am prepared to do it. As a result of the failure of the special session on global negotiations in 1980, you may remember that everyone found that the world had reached an impasse. It was at that time that Chancellor Krieski of Austria and President Portillo of Mexico thought of calling a meeting of the heads of Governments or States as the case may be, of cetrain countries. We were called as Foreign Minister to prepare this for such a meeting. We paid two visits to Vienna. At first there was a lot of opposition to this, a lot of scepticism about this: what are you going to do? If you cannot have the global negotiations at the United Nations level, how do you expect 20, 30 or 40 countries, arbitrarily chosen, to come together, and to find a solution? These were the questions posed before us.

Frankly, not many of us were really sanguine about the whole thing. But, it so happened that these two leaders, one from the developing world and one from the developed world, were determined to see that some dialogue takes place between these select countries, similarly drawn from the developing world and the developed world. Meanwhile, the Ottawa Summit took place, the Ottawa Summit of the Industrialised Countries and, immediately after that, when we the Foreign Ministers were in New York, we came to the conclusion that unless we found a favourable opening in the Ottawa Summit, there is no point in our advising our Heads; to go to Cancun.

So, it was not as though we were having great expectation from the proposed meeting. We approached it cautiously. We found that there was an opening in the Declaration of the Ottawa Summit and we found that the stage was set to have a meeting, as originally proposed, in Cancun.

What came out of the meeting in Cancun? What comes out when 23 Heads of States or Governments come together? What decision could they take on behalf of humanity? They never wanted to take any decision; they never said that they were going to take decisons. But if you go into the documents that came out, you will find that it was a meeting of minds. No one can deny that it was a meeting of minds. The question of food, the question of agriculture, the question of energy, all these questions, very vital to the developing world, came up in the Cancun Summit and there was positive response from the industrialised countries.

Do you think that it was a mean achievement? We cannot—how achievements in terms concrete; but in terms of ideas, in terms of acceptances, in terms of responses, it was a great success. After that, what is more natural than to have a meet-

ing of the developing countries themselves, in order to see whether the matter is really proceeding forward. On the question of collective self-reliance, about which we have been talking for years and years and years, what is it that we can do about it? Is it not natural for leaders of a developing country to think of having a meeting like this?

This again was not a meeting for taking decisions, as the very name suggests. They are called "New Delhi Consultations". The consultations were successful in the sense that several conclusions have been arrived at. You have heard the Finance Minister's statement this morning about IDA. Could anyone have normally imagined that the Government of UK, which had recently gone back on IDA, would restore its original contribution and also undertake to make efforts, along with India, in order to persuade other countries also to follow suit? This has happened as a result of the New Delhi consultations, or in pursuance of those consultations, because in pursuance of those consultations, our Prime Minister took up the matter with the Prime Minister of UK.

This was one of the points that was raised, discussed and decided upon in this meeting, in the New Delhi Consultations.

> "It was agreed that initiative should be taken at a high political level about IDA."

I am reading from the briefing of Shri Parthasarathi.

> "Negative trends in levels of contribution and efforts by the USA to prejudice the time frame of IDA should be resisted."

In pursuance of this, certain follow-up action was taken, it has succeeded and today we can say that something good has happened to the entire developing world. The cut has been restored and similar efforts we will have to continue to make. This is not all, of course the be-all and end-all of things, but an effort which has been made has succeeded in such a short time and therefore, such consultations should not be seen in terms of the actual yield or actual outcome of a particular meeting, but in the general trend that one sees in international economic cooperation.

Sir, I would not like to repeat the figures in regard to the economic cooperation which India has with several countries. This has been brought before the House, cited in the House many times before. Both technical and the capital investment together amounts to over Rs. 3000 crores, which is not a small sum for a country in India's situation. I could go on citing many other figures, but that is hardly necessary. India has not only been talking about economic coopeartion, has not only been talking about a new international economic order, but in our own way to the extent we can we have been extending assistanace and cooperation to other developing countries both in the technical and the economic field. At least with 55 or 60 or 70 countries we are having these schemes of coopeartion. With some we are proceeding fast, but with others we have not been able to proceed fast because of various constraints from both sides. So, this is quite satisfactory and we will continue with these efforts.

There are many other matters into which I need not go. I have taken very long time. I am sorry. About passports and other things points have been raised. I would like to tell the hon. Members that all aspects of the issue of passports, the delay or the difficulties, will be examined. We have been examining them during the last six or seven months in an intensive manner, some matters have come to light, certain corrective action has been taken, now I am going to have a full meeting of all the Regional Passport Officers so that I could hear them and find out where the shoe is pinching and we could take whatever steps are needed in order to see that these irregularities are minimised.

About overseas Indians also, points have been raised. That is another question which is not very easy to solve because we do not have all the powers. What is it we can do within the powers we have? Whatever we can do is done by way of persuasion. The quetsion of U.K.

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riots and other things have figured in both the Houses and what all we could do to help we have done and we will continue to do.

These are some of the impotrant matters which came up for discussion in the debate. I would respectfully submit that the consensus which every one agrees there is on foreign affairs needs to be nurtured, maintained and strengthened.

On behalf of the Government I would like to assure the House that we shall do whatever is possible, from our point of view, within our power to do this, to strengthen this consensus. Thank you very much.

I would like the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions and pass the Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put all the motions moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demand for Grants, 1982-83 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
31	Ministry of External Affairs	26,67,41,000	4,71,01,000	133,37,03,000	23,55,06,000

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 1, 1982/Chitra 11, 1904 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L—303 L. S.—Job I—30-6-82